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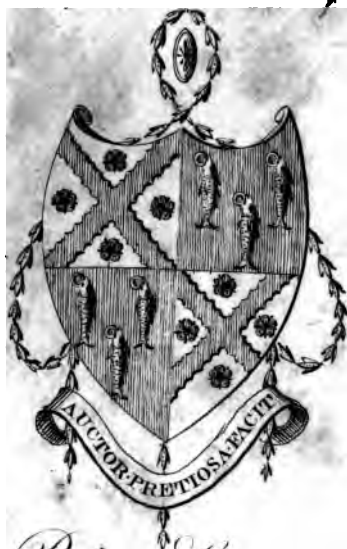
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(NEW YORK.)

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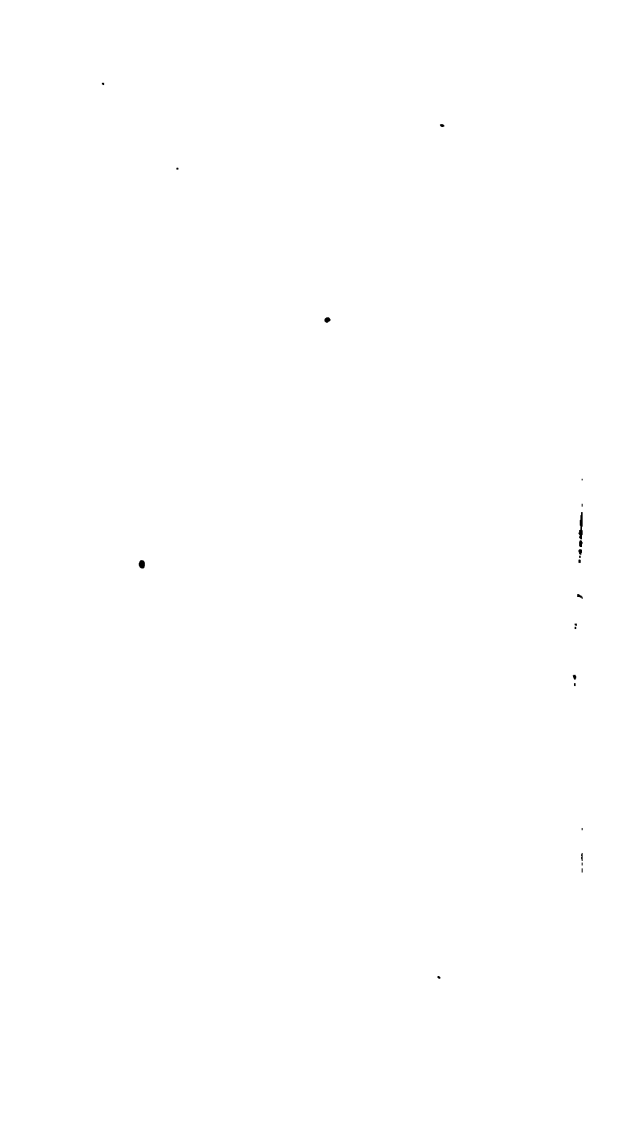


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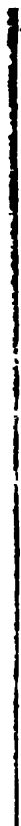
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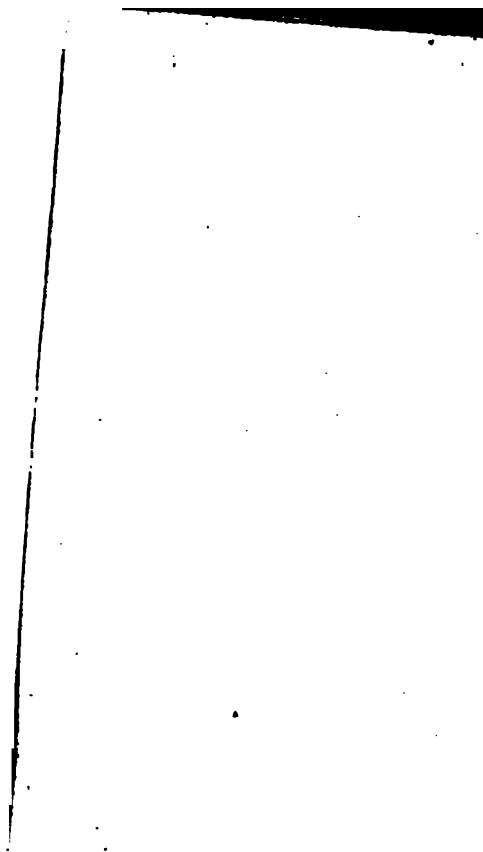








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Ovidi

By WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.

VOL. XII.

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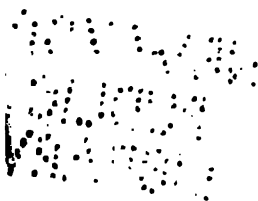
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TRAVELS OF
JOSEPH ADDISON, ESQ
THROUGH
ITALY AND SWISSERLAND.

THIS genuine honour to literature and his country was the son of a clergyman, afterwards preferred to the Deanery of Litchfield, and was born May 1, 1672. He received the early part of his education at the Charter House, and afterwards entered at Queen's College, Oxford, but soon removed to Magdalen College, the same university, where he was entered on the foundation.

Here those abilities, which afterwards rendered him so illustrious, began to display themselves, and he was not long before he obtained a patron in that distinguished judge of merit, Lord Somers, who recommended him to King William. His majesty settled a pension of three hundred pounds a year on him, to enable him to travel into foreign parts. A fortunate concurrence of circumstances seems to have attended Addison. He was noticed, and effectually supported by a succession of patrons; and he had thus an opportunity of shewing his powers at an early period. He was not suffered to languish in obscurity, nor was he merely raised above actual want, and kept in

state of distressing dependance; but prided themselves in his elevation of their own honour in promoting his

Of a man so well known, so united, it is unnecessary to say more have too frequently been considered as illustrations, rather than remarks, tries through which he passed. from this opinion; and though he displayed an intimate acquaintance with Latin poets and historians, when they led them to his mind, his unaffected correct taste render his own observations pleasing but instructive.

On the 12th of December, says I set out from Marseilles for Genoa by vessel, called a tartan, and arrived at the port, named Cassis. Though it was winter, the surrounding mountains were covered with green olive trees; and the flowers of the vicinity gave a variety and beauty to the prospects.

I was shewn, at a distance, the ruins which have been rendered so famous by the story of Mary Magdalen, who, after her conversion, is said to have lived with Lazarus and Joseph at Marseilles with Lazarus and Joseph and said to have went away the next day.

venience to which the more northern nations are subject. And, indeed, without this natural benefit of the climate, the extreme misery and poverty of the lower classes, in most of the Italian governments, would be insupportable. In this city are many plantations of palm trees, which do not grow in any other part of Italy. Sailing from thence, we steered for Genoa, with fair wind, that carried us directly into the gulf, which is remarkable for tempests and a scarcity of fish; the latter circumstance, it is probable, is caused by the former. Horace says,

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her finny shoals.

We were forced to lie here two days; and the captain was so apprehensive of danger, that he fell on his knees and confessed himself to a captain who was on board; but at last, taking advantage of a side wind, we were quickly driven far back as Monaco, in the harbour of which we anchored. Lucan gives the following description of this port:

The winding rocks a spacious harbour frame,
That from the great Alcides takes its name:
Fenc'd to the west, and to the north it lies:
But when the winds in southern quarters rise,
Ships from their anchors torn become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port.

The town of Monaco stands on a promontory, where was formerly the temple of Hercules Mochaichus, from which this small principality takes name.

In the dominions of the Prince of Monaco are only three towns. They were formerly under the

the protection of the Spaniards; but driving out the garrison of that nation a French one. The prince's palace contains some apartments hung with pictures of celebrated beauties in the court of France, an officer who shewed me the palace, gravely told, that the prince his master, and the French king, France had always been good allies, and that the present relative situations would admit of an easy connection and connections.

Here we hired a little boat to carry us ashore to Genoa; but finding the sea rough at Savona, we made the best of our way land, over rugged mountains and precipitous, more difficult than the passage of Mount Cenis.

The Genoese, like the ancient Ligurians, are reckoned artful and designing. They are ever, more industrious than the rest of the nation, which is probably the effect of necessity; their country is less fertile. "The Genoese," an Italian proverb, "have a sea without shores, and men without faith." The Genoese, it seems, was of the same opinion in the present respect.

Vain fool and coward, cries the lofty maid,
Caught in the train which thou thyself hast laid;
On others practice thy Ligurian arts;
Their stratagems and feats of little hearts
Are lost on me; nor shall thou safe retire,
With vaunting lies, to thy fallacious fire.

On both sides of Genoa are many beautiful places. The city itself has the noblest architecture of any in the world. Most of the houses are painted on the outside, look remarkably lively, and they are in general very

withstanding the real splendor here, I cannot reconcile myself to the style in which many of houses are externally decorated. Figures, pedestives, or pieces of history, are certainly ornamental; but instead of these, we often see the palaces painted with the different orders of architecture.

About a mile from Genoa is the imperial villa, the front of which is destitute of painting, and is composed of a Doric and a Corinthian row of pillars, has a beautiful effect.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the handsomest outside of any in Genoa, and that of Durazza is best furnished within. In the first of these is an apartment hung with tapestry, in which are represented the great persons of that family, which has produced a line of heroes and of statesmen. Andrew Doria, one of the greatest admirals and generals of his time, has a statue erected to his honour, at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of the DELIVERER of the Commonwealth; while one of the same race is called its PRESERVER.

In the doge's palace are the apartments where the great and little council, with the two colleges, hold their assemblies; but the state being despotic, though many of its members are extremely rich, infinitely more splendor and magnificence may be observed in the houses of particular persons, than in those which belong to the public. We find, in most of the other states of Europe, that the people live in the greatest poverty, while the governors are rich.

The churches are very fine, particularly that of the Annunciation, which makes a most beautiful appearance, being full of statues, paintings, and gold.

Duke of Lorrain, both killed in the famous battle of Pavia. These monuments were erected by Charles Parker, a priest, who was himself interred in the same place.

In this city is an university of seven colleges, one of which was founded by Cardinal Boromeo, and is an elegant structure. There is likewise an equestrian statue, in brass, of Marcus Antoninus, which the natives assign to Charles V. and some critics to Constantine the Great.

This city is of great antiquity. It was called Ticinum by the Romans, from the river Ticinus, now Tessin, which is extremely rapid, and falls into the Po. How different, however, is the description of it by Silius Italicus.

Smooth and untroubled the Ticinus flows,
And through the bottom shining crystal shews,
Scarce can the sight discover if it moves,
So wondrous flow amidst the shady groves.

At Milan we went to visit the great church, of which I had heard such high commendations. This vast pile of Gothic architecture is all of solid marble, except the roof, which would have been of the same materials, had not its weight rendered it improper.

The outside of this pile appears much fresher than the inside, which is so sullied by dust and the smoke of lamps, that neither the silver, the brass work, nor the marble appear to due advantage. It is generally said, that there are eleven thousand statues about this church; but in this number are included all the smaller figures. The statues are all of marble, and for the most part well executed; but the most valuable one is St. Bartholomew, new flayed, with his skin h

ing over his shoulder. It is reckoned *weight in gold*.

Just before the entrance of the choir is a subterraneous chapel, dedicated to St. *C* Boromeo, where I saw his body in episcopal lying on the altar, in a shrine of rock. This chapel is richly adorned. He was archbishop of Milan at twenty-two years and died at forty-six; but he employed the span of life in such acts of unbounded and munificence, that his memory will never be forgotten. He was canonized; and if this honour were due to mortal, such public spirited virtues would obtain it.

The great church of Milan has two notable pits of brass, each running round a large like a gallery, and supported by figures of the same metal. The history of our Saviour, together of the Blessed Virgin, for our Saviour comes in by way of episode, is finely cut in marble by Andrew Biffy.

This church prides itself in the number of relics, which run up as high as Abraham. At the rest, they shew a fragment of our countenance Becket; and, indeed, there are but few relics of this kind in Italy, that have not the body or bone of this supposed saint.

In Milan are sixty convents of women, of men, and two hundred churches. At the left is a picture in fresco of the martyrdom of St. Ambrose, which is very much admired. The gate which St. Ambrose ordered to be built to assist the Emperor Theodosius, considering it unfit to assist at divine service, until he had performed some extraordinary penance for his behaviour at the massacre of the Thessalonians. The

however, was so far from resenting this rudeness in the saint, that, at his death, he committed to him the education of his children.

Near this church is a small chapel, in which it is pretended, that St. Ambrose baptized St. Austin; and an inscription on the wall records, that St. Ambrose, on this occasion, first spoke and sung the Te Deum.

In the Ambrosian library, the genius of the Italians is displayed; for they have spent more money in paintings and statues, than in books. In an apartment behind the library, are several curiosities, often mentioned by travellers; among the rest a head of Titian, by himself, Bruegel's Elements, an ancient Latin MS. of Josephus, and another of Leonardus Vincius, for which King James I. offered three thousand Spanish pistoles.

Settala's cabinet is always shewn to strangers, among the other attractions of Milan. In it is a piece of crystal, inclosing a couple of drops, which, when shaken, appear like water. A similar rarity is shewn at Vendome, in France, where they pretend it is a tear that our Saviour shed over Lazarus, and was caught by an angel, and inclosed in a little crystal phial.

The Italians consider Milan as a strong place, and it is certain, that it has sustained several severe sieges; but it would not now be tenable for three days against a regular army.

At two miles distance from Milan, stands a remarkable building, that would have been a master piece of its kind, had the architect designed it for an artificial echo.

On discharging a pistol, the report was repeated fifty-six times, though the air was very fresh.

The first repetitions follow very quickly, heard more distinctly in proportion as the echoes are more distant. These echoes are due to two parallel walls, which reverberate on each other, till the undulation is quiet.

The state of Milan resembles a valley environed by mountains and rocks: when we consider the face of Italy in general, it seems as if nature had intended it for a theatre of governments; for the Alps at one end, and the long range of Apennines, the other, branch out on all sides, through the body of it, and form as many different divisions, that serve as so many natural boundaries to the little territories among them. We, accordingly, find the country subdivided into a multitude of states, the most ancient accounts, till the Roman power, reaching to act, the governments of which again reverted to their original form, and parcelled out by the situation of the country. In the neighbourhood of Milan, as in many other parts of Italy, the dress and manners of the French are to be seen. But there is something in the Italian character, which prevents this from appearing so natural. It is a mixture of manners, which should be such a character of manners, with a mixture of the French in the air and manner. The French character can alone give it a true and lively expression to live even in the most remote and remote scenes.

At the same time, the French character is not so much as it is in France, and the French character is not so much as it is in France.

people, blest with nature's happy source,
eloquent and cheerful in discourse;
circus and a theatre invites
unruly mob, to races and to fights;—
spacious baths and palaces are seen,
intermingled temples rise between;
circling colonades the ground inclose,
here the marble statues breathe in rows:
magnificently grand, the happy town appears,
Rome itself, her beauteous neighbours fears.

At Milan, we travelled through a pleasant
valley, to Brescia, famous for its iron works;
the way crossed the Adda, which at last
discharges itself in the Po, the great receptacle of all
rivers in this country.
A short day's journey brought us to Verona.
Along the lake Benacus in our way, and its
scenery once recalled the picture which Virgil has
drawn of it.

Benacus, vex'd by winter storms, Benacus raves,
surge'd with working sands and rolling waves;
high and tumultuous, like a sea it lies,
loud the tempest roars, so high the billows rise.

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre
at Verona, though many parts of it are
ruined to decay. The high walls and corridors
with which it was surrounded, are almost
entirely ruined, and the area is quite filled up to
the seats, though it was once so deep, as to
enable the spectators a sight of the combats of
wild beasts and the gladiators.
There are also several other antiquities in Verona,
the principal of which is a triumphal arch,
erected in honour of Flaminius. Among the
temples, that of St. George is the handsomest
and most ornament, is the martyrdom of St. George.

saint, done by Paul Veronese. A stranger ~~is~~ to be shewn the tomb of Pope Lucius, ~~who~~ buried in the dome. In the same church ~~I~~ served a monument erected by the public, ~~to~~ memory of one of their bishops. The inscription borders on blasphemy; for it draws a comparison between him and his Maker.

From Verona to Padua, the country had beautiful appearance. It was thick planted with rows of white mulberry trees, for the support of the silk worms. The trees themselves serve, at the same time, as so many props for the vines which extend, like garlands, from one tree to another; and between the ranges lie fields of corn, which, in this warm climate, ripens much better among the mulberry shades, than if it were exposed to the sun.

We arrived so late at Vicenza, that we had not time to take a proper view of the place. Next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint, to whom homage is paid here. He lies buried in a church dedicated to his honour. This structure is extremely magnificent, and very richly adorned. In the monument erected over the remains of this saint, are narrow clefts where Catholics rub their heads and smell his hands, which, they say, have a natural perfume. Doubtless the priests take care to scent the marble on proper occasions, that devotees may feast their noses.

There is an abundance of pictures and inscriptions up by the votaries of St. Anthony, in several parts of the church; for those, who are in mortal danger or distress, implore his assistance, and if they come off safe, they ascribe it to him.

the miraculous interference of the saint, and are seldom deficient in shewing their gratitude by a recording inscription. This custom spoils the beauty of many Catholic churches, whose walls are often covered with wretched daubings and impertinent inscriptions, hands, legs, and heads of wax.

The life of St. Anthony is read here with the utmost devotion. The most remarkable part of it is, his address to a congregation of fishes. When the heretics, we are told, would not regard his preaching, he betook himself to the seashore, where the river Marecchia disembogues itself into the Adriatic. He then called the fish together, in the name of God, that they might hear his holy word. The obedient tenants of the deep came swimming towards him in such vast shoals, both from the sea and the river, that the surface of the water was quite covered with their multitudes.

When he had finished his harangue, which turned upon the goodness of Providence in furnishing fishes with so many comforts, the legend informs us, that the audience bowed their heads, as if endowed with reason, and gave other signs of approbation to the doctrine of the saint.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is a handsome, luminous, and airy building; and is esteemed, by many artists, one of the finest works in Italy. The martyrdom of this female saint, by Paul Veronese, forms the altar piece.

The university of Padua is under better discipline than formerly, but it is still dangerous to walk the streets after sun-set. In the great town hall stands a stone superscribed, *lapis vituperii*, which, if a debtor, who swears he is not w

five pounds, will sit bare breeched, in full time is discharged from prosecution by his errors. But no person has submitted to this censure of debt, for many years.

From Padua I descended the river Brent in a common ferry, which brought me, in a short time, to Venice.

This celebrated city stands, at least, four miles from any part of the Terra Firma, and the shoals, which surround it, are never frozen hard enough to bring over an army from the land side. On the side next to the Adriatic, the entrance is so difficult to hit, that it is marked out by several stakes driven in the ground, which they would certainly remove on the approach of an hostile fleet.

For this reason, they have not thought it necessary to fortify the little islands, that lie at the entrance, to the best advantage, which might, otherwise, very easily command all the passages to the city from the Adriatic. In short, the Venetians seem to trust rather to their natural, than any artificial, fortifications; though the arsenal is very strong, and a considerable number of gallees and men of war lie ready to put to sea at the shortest warning.

Venice is most advantageously situated for commerce. It has several navigable rivers, that communicate with the continent of Italy; and the canals which surround it, open an intercourse with distant regions. But notwithstanding these advantages, trade is far from being in a flourishing condition. The imposts are too high, the great men think it beneath their dignity to have any connection with trade. In fact, the character of the merchant is not respectable.

pectable, in vain shall we look for successful commerce.

The merchants, who attain to opulence, purchase patents of nobility, and then discontinue traffic. Their manufactures are silk, cloth, and glass; which were, formerly, the best in Europe; but, as they are extremely tenacious of old customs, they are now excelled by other nations, who are ready to adopt new expedients and inventions. At a distance, Venice resembles a great town, half floated by a deluge. It is everywhere crossed by canals, so that there is access to most houses, both by land and by water. This is a very great convenience to the inhabitants; for a gondola, with two oars, is as magnificent as a coach and six in any other country.

The streets are chiefly paved with brick or free-stone, and kept very neat; for there is no carriage of any kind passes through them. Bridges appear without number, all of one arch, and without any fence on either side, which would be dangerous in a city where the inhabitants were less sober. But as they are not permitted to converse too freely with strangers, they are the less exposed to the danger of learning the vice of drunkenness from them; and they are too distrustful of each other, to indulge in conviviality.

Venice is replete with noble palaces; but their furniture is not very rich, if we except their pictures, which are very numerous, and executed by the best masters of the Lombard school. The rooms are generally hung with black leather, which, on extraordinary occasions, is covered with tapestry. The flooring is
formed

formed of bricks, ground to powder, and with oil, which, being well tempered, smooth, shining, and beautiful surface.

The arsenal of Venice is an island about miles in circumference, which contains all naval and military stores. Here are dock ship-building, and a variety of buildings accommodation of officers. The edifice, in the armour is deposited, makes a grand but great part of its furniture is grown by time and the change of fashion.

This republic was, formerly, very poor and they still pretend, that, in case of need they could fit out thirty ships of the line, and hundred galleys; but it is not easy to conceive how they could man them. Indeed, they put their security rather to the jealousy of their neighbours, than to their present strength.

The Venetian senate is one of the most institutions in the world; though, according to the reports of such as are well versed in constitution, many of its maxims are far from being honourable. If we reckon only the members, the senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons, and yet its resolutions are seldom known, till they are developed by accident.

Many years ago, they had great punishment of one of their ambassadors. They lasted a month, and at last condemned him, none were resolutely engaged in giving him the least intimation of what he was actually in the hands of. He suspected his danger.

relot computes, that in his time, there
thousand five hundred nobles, who had
the great council; but I was told they
ow exceed one thousand five hundred.
lity spreads equally through all the bro-
family, and the daughters are general-
led for in convents, to preserve the
Hence the Venetian nuns are distin-
or the liberties they allow themselves.
e operas within their own walls, and
o admit, or meet their admirers, at their

rnival at Venice, is celebrated over all
The great diversion then, as on other
is making; for though the Venetians
lly grave, they love to give into the
l entertainments of such seasons, under
d character. These disguises give oc-
a number of intrigues; and I question
the secret history of a carnival would
collection of many diverting novels.

are another grand entertainment at this
id the poetry is generally as bad as the
delightful. The comedies are equally
or having no idea of genteel comedy,
y wish to make their audience merry,
nto the most filthy double entendres;
ost wretched scenes of all are, where a
eman converses with his mistress, the
logue, in that case, being a disgusting
f pedantry and romance. But it is not
, that the poets of so reserved and jea-
tion, should fall into such mistakes,
, *have so few patterns in nature.*

*ce I took a barge for Ferrara, and in
saw the mouths of the Po, by which*

D

it

it empties itself into the Adriatic. Th only the largest, but the most rapid river

The Po, that rushing with uncommon force,
 Overflows whole woods in its tumultuous course;
 And rising from Helvetia's wat'ry veins,
 The exhausted land of all its moisture drains.—
 The Po, as says the fable, first convey'd,
 Its warring ring current through a poplar shade:
 For when young Phaeton mistook his way,
 Lost and confounded in the blaze of day,
 'This river, with surviving streams supply'd,
 When all the rest of the whole earth was drie
 And nature's life lay ready to expire,
 Quench'd the dire flame that set the world on

At Ferrara I met with nothing extra
 The town is large, but not populous.
 citadel, and such an extensive fortificati
 all the papal soldiers are not sufficient to
 The streets, in length, breadth, and regul
 remarkably fine.

I now proceeded down a branch of th
 far as Alberto, within ten miles of Ravenn
 intervening space is marshy and uninhab
 reminds one of what Martial says :

Ravenna's frogs in bitter music croak.

The place that is shewn for the haven,
 level with the town, and has probab
 choked up by the mud which the sea has
 up; for all the soil on that side of Rave

left there insensibly, by the sea disc
 on it for so many ages.

remains of the Pharos stand abov
 om the sea, and two from the c
 air foundations covered with
 yards. On the other side of the

that were shipwrecked, perhaps in the
ce where the memorial now stands.

e outside of the cupola formerly stood a
mb of porphyry, and the statues of the
postles; but they were all demolished by one
fall. It was perhaps the same accident that
ed the flaw in the cupola, though the inha-

ay it was occasioned by thunder and light-
the same time that one of their Gothic
vas killed by it, who had taken shelter here,
priest what was the name of this Gothic
and, after a little hesitation, he told me he
his name was Julius Cæsar. This shews
orant the Italian clergy are in history.

onvent of Theatines, they shew a small
in their church, through which the Holy
said to have entered, in the form of a
d to have settled on one of the candidates
bishopric. The dove is represented in
dow, and in several other places of the
and is in high reputation all over Italy.

statue of Alexander VII. is erected in the
are of the town. It is cast in brass, in
l attitude of popes, with the arm extend-
in the act of blessing the people.

other square, on a high pillar, is set up
ie of the Blessed Virgin, arrayed like a
with a sceptre in her hand, and a crown
r head. By her intercession it is believed
was once freed from a raging pestilence.

om of crowning the virgin is much the
nong the Italians.

From Ravenna I proceeded to Rimini, passing the Rubicon in my way. This river is not very contemptible as has been represented; particularly when it is swelled by the melting of snow, as was the case when Cæsar crossed it with his legions, and put a period to the liberty of Rome. Lucan thus represents it.

- While summer lasts, the streams of Rubicon,
From their spent course, in a small channel run;
Hid in the winding vales, they gently glide,
And Italy from neighbouring Gauls divide.
But now with winter storms increas'd they rose,
By wat'ry moors produc'd, and Alpine snows,
That melting on the hoary mountains lay,
And in warm eastern winds dissolv'd away.

Rimini has little modern to boast of. Its antiquities, are a triumphal arch raised by Augustus; the ruins of an amphitheatre; a marble bridge of five arches; and the Suggestum, on which Julius Cæsar is said to have harangued his army, passing the Rubicon. It is built of hewn stone like the pedestal of a pillar. At twelve miles distance from Rimini, lies the little republic of St Marino, which, though it be out of the common road of travellers, I could not forbear visiting.

- The town and republic of St. Marino, stands on the summit of a very high and craggy mountain; it is generally hid among the clouds, and you do not hear of a spring on the whole territory. The people are well provided with large cisterns or reservoirs of rain and snow water. The climate here is reckoned extremely healthy, and is equal to any that grows on the coldest mountains.

The mountain, on which the town stands, with few hillocks at the bottom of it, is the whole extent of this republic in miniature. They have five castles, five churches, and three convents, I reckon about five thousand persons in their community.

St. Marino, the founder of it, was a Dalmatian by birth, and a mason by trade. About one thousand three hundred years ago, he was employed in the reparation of Rimini; and having finished his work, retired to this solitary mountain, where he led the life of a hermit, and subjected himself to all the austerities of religion. He had been long in this situation, before he wrought a reputed miracle, which, joined with his extraordinary sanctity, procured him such esteem, that the princes of the country made him a present of the mountain.

His reputation soon brought a number of inhabitants, and gave rise to the republic which goes by his name, and which may boast a nobler original than that of Rome. In the principal church, the bones of this saint are deposited, and his statue is placed over the high altar, holding in its hands a scepter crowned with three castles, which are the arms of the commonwealth.

While empires and kingdoms have risen and fallen, this inconsiderable republic has remained nearly the same. They are, indeed, in a manner cut off from the rest of the world, as there is only one road by which they are approached; and a severe law is made against their own people, from attempting to enter the town by another path, *it should facilitate the inroads of an enemy. who are capable of bearing arms, are not only seduced, but ready at a moment's call.*

The two chief officers of the republicitanees, who are elected every year. They have also a council, consisting of senators, half noble, half plebeian. They do every thing by ballot, and chuse the laws of the commonwealth.

The people are esteemed very honest and industrious in the execution of justice, and more content and happiness among themselves, than the rest of the Italian provinces. It is the most fertile and inviting spots. It can be a greater instance of the natural disposition of mankind for liberty, and of their aversion to arbitrary government, than such a savage country covered with people, while the Campagna is almost destitute of inhabitants.

In passing from Rimini to Loreto, several remarkable towns are passed, as Pesaro, Fano, and Ancona. Fano receives its name from the Fane of Fortune, which stood here. A triumphal arch, erected to Augustus, is still to be seen though in ruins. Ancona is the most considerable of these places, and, being situated on a promontory, has a beautiful appearance. This town was built by Trajan, in honour of his wife. There is a triumphal arch erected near the entrance.

On my arrival at Loretto, I enquired for the residence of the English Jesuits, and in the stair-case saw several pictures, of several Englishmen who had been executed in England for their crimes, and adherence to the holy see.

The treasures in the Holy House almost exceed imagination. Here the pilgrims may find admission, and gold is to be seen amidst such an incredible quantity of stones. It is, indeed, astonishing.

riches lie dead and untouched, such poverty and misery as reign in place. If these riches were current coin, and employed in would make Italy the most flourishing Europe*.

origin of this house is so well to bear repeating it. But who are the authors of this imposture, they take the hint of it from the venerable old Romans paid to the cottage which stood on the Capitoline Hill, from time to time, as it fell to

in my way to Rome, I passed Macerata, Tolentino, and Poggio, the next town on the road, the most remarkable object of Gothic structure, for from Mount St. Francis to the foundation of the lowest arch, the top, is computed to be two hundred yards.

From thence to Terni, I saw the celebrated by so many of the the cattle white that drink it, which still remains. A white mare probably first introduced here, of the same species, has made out this peculiarity to a wrong

lutions, when want presses the papal are restrained by no ideas of sanctity, or probable, but the treasures of Loretto are, and again conveyed to the countries

I visited

I visited the famous cataract about three miles from Terni, formed by the fall of the river Velino, which is mentioned by Virgil in the seventh book of his *Æneid*. The channel of this river lies very high, and is shaded by a forest of various trees that preserve their verdure all the year. The river is extremely rapid before its fall, and rushes down a precipice one hundred yards high, throwing itself into a rock, which has probably been hollowed by the incessant action of the water. It is impossible to see the bottom, on account of the mist which rises from it, which, at a distance, looks like clouds of smoke ascending from a large furnace, and distils in perpetual rain on the borders.

From this spot I proceeded to Narni. The antiquity worth notice, in this vicinity, is the Bridge of Augustus, which is one of the most stately ruins in Italy. It was built to unite the mountains, and no doubt is the same to which Martial alludes :

Preserve my better part, and save my friend ;
So Narni, may thy bridge for ever stand.

The fatigue I felt in crossing the Apennines, and in my whole journey from Loretto to Rome, was agreeably relieved by the variety of scenery presented themselves. Not to mention the prospect of rocks and deep channels worn by rain and melted snow, in six days travelling, and the various seasons of the year, in the beauty and perfection, though it was in February.

On my arrival at Rome, I took a view of the Pantheon, the Rotunda, leaving the rest for another day.

t. Peter's seldom answers the expectation of traveller on his first entering it; but insensibly enlarges itself on all sides, and every moment roves on the eye. The proportions are so nicely observed, that nothing appears distinguished from the rest: a beautiful symmetry is its distinguishing character. The most astonishing thing, ever, in this mighty fabric, is its cupola. It is not easy to conceive a more glorious effect in architecture than what is seen in standing under the centre. In looking upwards, the spacious hollow fills the mind with awe, and the vista on each side is the most beautiful on which the eye can

having surveyed this dome, I went to see the Pantheon. This church is so much changed from the ancient Pantheon, that some have been inclined to think it is not the same; but Fontana has shown how the ancient figure and ornaments of the Pantheon have been changed into the present one. The professed admirers of antiquity find abundance of chimerical beauties in this structure, which it is probable never entered into the contemplation of the architects themselves.

On passing from Rome to Naples, nothing struck me so much as the beauty of the country, and the extreme poverty of the inhabitants. The present situation of Italy is indeed surprising, when we consider its immense population under the Roman empire; nor is it easy to conceive how such fertile soil could be changed to what it now is. In the papal territories this desolation is most evidently conspicuous; and though a superficial observer would draw the contrary conclusions, an impartial government is, certainly, of all others, most unfriendly to improvement. Hereditary succession

fortune gives a kind of interest in a country where there is only a life interest, the every citizen, to make the best of the present, and to establish a private connection with the public. Add to this, a unfriendly to population, by encouraging it of both sexes to celibacy, and what is as idleness and impotence, by which the mass of people are robbed, without the least compensating utility or advantage.

The greatest pleasure I received in my journey from Rome to Naples was, in observing the towns, and rivers, so often described by the classical authors, and which have been the scene of so many illustrious actions.

In my way I crossed the Liris and Volturno, now the Gorigliano and Vultorno. The former of those rivers has been celebrated for its smoothness, as the other has for its rapidity and noise.

Where the smooth streams of Liris stray,
And steal insensibly away.

and again :

The rough Volturnus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams, divides the fruitful ground
And from afar, in hollow murmurs sounds.

The ruins of Anxur and Capua, mark the ancient situation of those towns. The latter occupied the site of the present Terracina ; the breezes that came off the sea from its situation, was a favourite point of the ancient Romans.

On the cool shore, near Baia's gentle seats,
 I lie retir'd, in Anxur's soft retreats ;
 Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
 Dispense a grateful chillness all around.

On my arrival at Naples, I was employed for
 several days in seeing public processions, which are
 always very magnificent in the Holy Week. It
 would be tedious to give an account of the several
 representations of our Saviour's death and re-
 surrection, of the figures of himself, the blessed
 Virgin and the apostles, which are displayed on
 solemnity, with the cruel penances that man-
 ners inflict on themselves, and the multitude of at-
 tant ceremonies.

Twice I saw the blood of St. Januarius exposed,
 which, it is pretended, becomes liquid at the ap-
 proach of the saint's head ; but I confess I am so
 far from considering this as a real miracle, that I
 think it is the most bungling deception I ever

Yet this makes as great a noise as any in
 a Romish church.

Though I had lived some time in Catholic
 countries, I was surpris'd to see many instances
 of superstition at Naples, which are not thought
 of in France. In proportion as the principles of
 Protestant religion are better known, or an
 intercourse with its professors is more general, the
 Catholics recover from their ignorance. Hence
 the French are more enlightened than the Itali-
 ans, and the Italians than the Spaniards.

I shall avoid entering into a particular descrip-
 tion of the grandeur of the city of Naples, the
 magnificence of its churches and convents, the
 beauty of its pavements, the multitude of its
 fountains, and the charms of its situation.

Others have dwelt on these topics till repetition would be irksome.

Statues, pictures, and pieces of antiquity are less common at Naples than might be expected in such a great and ancient city*; because whatever was most curious of this nature was sent by the viceroys into Spain. Two of their finest modern statues are those of Apollo and Minerva placed on each side of Sannazarius' Tomb. On the front of this monument, which is composed of marble, Neptune is represented in bas-relief among the satyrs, to shew that the poet was the inventor of Piscatory Eclogues.

There are several delightful prospects about the city, particularly from some of the convents, which generally occupy such spots as have the most picturesque views.

The bay is extremely beautiful: it is almost circular, and about thirty miles in diameter. In the bosom of this bay lies Naples, perhaps the most pleasant city in the world, yet the inhabitants are miserably poor. Industry dies away, while the iron-hand of oppression is held up.

About eight miles from Naples is a noble forest of antiquities. What is called Virgil's Tomb, presents itself. This poet was certainly buried near this city; but I think it equally certain, that his tomb stood on the other side, towards Vesuvius.

This tomb is the entrance into the Grotto

* The discovery of the ancient city of Herculaneum, with a store of antiquities, that Naples is a collection of Addison.

divided on this subject. Why she is supported by uninterrupted trade

which the common people of Naples have been formed by the magic of Virgil have a more exalted opinion of him formed the grotto, than for having the *Æneid*.

Just idea of this place, it is necessary a vast rock undermined, with a high-arch through it, nearly as long and as high as the Mall in St. James's Park. This subpassage is much improved since Seneca's unfavourable account of it. The ends is higher than in the centre, to let in light; and, near the middle, are two arches bored through the roof, to let in both light and light.

It is probable that this was originally a single arch, and the inhabitants finding it suitable to a double purpose, afterwards altered its present form. The same design may be the origin of the Sybil's grotto, and the prodigious multitude of palaces that surround its neighbourhood.

Five miles from the grottos, lie the *reteoli* and *Baia*, in a fine air and a delicious situation. The surrounding country, by the vast caverns and subterraneous fires, miserably torn in pieces by earthquakes, whose face of nature is changed. Even the sea is usurped on the land; and in a calm may be seen at the bottom of the wa-

terine Lake is only a puddle, in comparison of what it once was. The Lake of *Avernus*, famed for its poisonous streams, is now stocked with fish and fowl. Mount *Gaurus*,
E

Gaius, from being one of the most fertile in Italy, is now one of the most sterile.

The works of art lie in no less disorder than of nature; for what was formerly covered with temples and palaces, now exhibits only accumulation of frightful ruins.

Among the ruins of the old heathen temple was, shown what is called the Chamber of Venus behind her temple. It is entirely dark, and several figures in the ceiling in stucco, that to represent Strength and Lust, under the beams of naked Jupiters and Gladiators, Centaurs and Tritons; whence it is natural to conclude that this place had formerly been the scene of many lewd mysteries.

The Catacombs lie on the other side of Naples. These must have been full of the vilest corruption, if the dead bodies that lie within them suffered to rot there in open niches. But on examination, I found that they were doubtless packed up, as soon as the bodies were deposited in them.

St. Proculus's Sepulchre appears to have been of a kind of mosaic work on its covering, for I observed at one end of it several small pieces of mosaic ranged together after that form. It is probable, that they were all adorned according to the quality of the dead. Many of the niches were opened. The idea of finding concealed treasures may have occasioned this.

The natural curiosities about Naples are numerous and extraordinary than the artificial. The Grotto del Cani is famous for the delicate streams, which rise a foot above its surface. *For as the vapour reaches, the sides of the*

ked with green. A dog being held with in the vapour, soon ceases to breathe; but if speedily carried into the open air, or into the neighbouring lake, he immediately recovers. A torch, dipped into the exhalation, is instantly extinguished, and a pistol cannot be fired in it.

I observed that it required the same time for a viper which was not quite dead, to recover, as it took to expire. The first time a viper was taken out of the vapour nine minutes, and ten seconds; but on its being brought out after a second trial, it distended its lungs with fresh air as nearly twice as big as before, and this probably enabled it to live a minute longer in the second experiment.

The vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous; but I see little reason for this supposition; I held a weather-glass in the steam in such a manner, that the whole stagnum was covered with it, after it had remained in this state for thirty minutes, the quicksilver appeared still stationary; on dipping my hand into this fluid and applying it to my nose, I perceived no smell; and when I put a whole bundle of lighted brimstone into it, they were all extinguished in an instant, as if immersed in water.

Never be the real composition of the vapour, but it be allowed to possess only the quality of being thick and viscid, and this will mechanically explain all the phenomena ascribed to it. Its fluidity will render it unfit for mounting; it will be too thick and gross to keep the lungs

In short, azotic, or fixed air, has all the properties which the exhalations in the Grotto

It would be endless to enumerate the baths to be found in a country that much in sulphur. There is scarcely a place has not one adapted for its cure or relief. The bath is generally conducted into Cicerone, which it is called; in which it is pretended that the sulphur rises from the bottom, which rises and that stoop into it.

The three lakes of Avernus, Agnae, and Lucrine, have little to distinguish them. Vesuvius has not yet been mentioned as a thing in the vicinity of Naples deserving mention.

This volcano is situated about six miles from the city, though its great height makes it seem more near. In our way to it, we passed the rivers of lava, or burning matter, which had been poured out in a late eruption, and which presented a very broken and irregular surface, with many cavities and interstices. Sometimes a single mountain stands like a rock above the rest, and sometimes the whole heap lies in a kind of level, yet in other places has nothing like bareness. It rises four or five feet high, and spreads abroad on either side.

Having quitted the side of this stream, we came to the foot of the mountain, and found it much difficult. It is covered on a great part with a kind of burnt earth, extremely dry, and which crumbles into powder. It is very hot, and mixed with burnt stones and cakes of lava, which a person sinks some inches into, and frequently slides backwards. Having climbed the mountain, we found at the top of it a wide naked plain, in several places was smoking with sulphur.

robably undermined by internal fires, as it sounded hollow under our feet.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, in form of a sugar loaf, so very steep that there could be no possibility of mounting it, were it not for the sinking nature of the soil which admits of footing.

Having with much difficulty conquered this stiff hill, we saw in the midst of it the crater of *esuvius*, which goes shelving down on all sides, till it reaches above one hundred yards in depth. The mouth is perfectly circular, and is about three hundred and four feet in diameter. This vast cavity is generally filled with smoke; but having the advantage of the wind, we obtained a very distinct view of it. The sides appeared stained with mixtures of red, green, yellow, and white, and have several projecting rocks that look like pure brimstone. The bottom was entirely covered: and though we looked very attentively, nothing like an aperture was to be discovered; yet the smoke came out through several imperceptible cracks.

In fact, the middle seemed firm ground, and I doubt not but a person might have crossed the bottom, and ascended the other side with very little danger.

In the late eruptions, this vast hollow was like a prodigious cauldron, filled with melted and moving matter which, boiling over, ran down wherever it had readiest vent. As the heat abated, this matter must have subsided within the bowels of the mountain, and sinking very leisurely caked together over the dreadful vault that lies beneath.

Those parts of the sea, which lie near the bottom of the mountain, is sometimes found a most fragrant

grant kind of oil, which is sold very dear. During the time that it rises, of the sea for a small space is covered with bubbles, which are skimmed off, and after in separating pots and jars.

Before we leave Naples, it may be mentioned the excessive partiality the natives have for snow, as a cooler for their liquors. From the highest to the lowest ranks, snow is used for this purpose; so that a deficiency in this article would be as likely to occasion an insurrection as the dearth of corn in other countries. To prevent this danger, certain merchants have entered into contract, to furnish the city with snow year round, at a stipulated price, by the pound. A high mountain, at eighteen miles distance, have several pits into which they roll vast quantities of snow, which they ram together, and protect from the heat of the sun. Out of these reservoirs they cut lumps, as occasion requires, and convey them to Naples by the readiest conveyance.

I could not refrain from visiting the Isle of Capri before I left the kingdom of Naples, because it had been rendered famous by the retirement of Augustus, and infamous by that of Tiberius. The island is about four miles long and one broad. The western part is very high, and inaccessible next the sea, yet on this spot the principal town is situated. The eastern end likewise rises into a high mountain, between these rocky mountains lies a slip of lower ground, which is one of the most fertile that can be conceived. It produces wheat, corn, olives, almonds, oranges, &c. &c. corn-fields, of the

in this enchanting situation lie Caprea, the bishop's palace, and a few convents. In the middle of the track is an eminence which was probably covered with buildings in the time of Tiberius. Several ruins are still to be seen on its sides; and at the top are two or three galleries, almost covered with grass.

The most considerable ruins, however, are on the very extremity of the eastern promontory, where there are still some lofty apartments arched to the top. They are deep sunk in the earth, and have neither windows nor chimnies, whence it is probable they were formerly either bathing-places, or reservoirs of water. From this spot there is a very noble prospect at all times; but, according to Tacitus, it was still more agreeable before the burning of Vesuvius.

A variety of steps and other remains of art appear above ground; but the subterraneous remains in this island were most remarkable, as they were best suited to the brutal pleasures of Tiberius. Considering the immense pains that were taken to improve this island by buildings of every kind, it may appear surprising that there are no remaining vestiges of them; but history informs us that, after the emperor's death, the Romans sent an army thither, on purpose to deface the monuments of such a wicked prince.

To avoid the recurrence of the same objects, I took a felucca at Naples, to carry me to Rome. On this voyage I made use of Virgil for my guide, who has marked the capes and islands with such precision, that it is impossible to mistake them. *Objects indeed are less liable to changes than and towns.*

Mount Etna presents a most
 prospect from the sea: and near it lies
 island of Nisida, adorned with such a
 plantation, rising one above another in
 order, that the whole spot resembles a te-
 den. It is no longer infected with the
 exhalations mentioned by Lucan:

No high rocks with Stygian air produce
 And the blue breathing pestilence diffuse.

From Nisida we rowed to Cape Mi-
 merly the great port of the Roman fleet
 ed in the Mediterranean, as Ravenna was
 in the Adriatic. A few remains of old
 are still visible, particularly a set of
 hewn in the rock, which some imagine
 been a reservoir for water, and others Ne-

The ancient Inarime, now Ischia, lie
 out in the sea. It was formerly a volcano
 has been long extinguished, though it
 smoke in some places. The poets fei-
 'Typhæus was buried under it.

Typhæus roars beneath, by Jove's command,
 Astonish'd at the flow that shakes the land;
 Sleep shifts his weary side, and scarce awake,
 With wonder, feels the weight press heavier on

morning, going to Cumæ by a
 I saw in my way many ruins
 other ancient edifices. Cumæ
 ely depopulated; but here a
 ms of the temple of Apollo, w
 suppose to be the same as Virgil
 of Dædalus. Among other sub-
 is a passage stopped up, about on
 om its entrance, by the falling

This is supposed to have been the mouth of the Sibyl's grotto, from Avernus, as exactly in the same line.

Cajeta, where Æneas's nurse was buried, shewed us a rock of marble, said to have been by an earthquake, at our Saviour's crucifixion, and over the door of the chapel that leads to the crack, are written the words of the evangelist, *ECCE TERRÆ-MOTUS FACTUS EST MAGNUS.* One who views this vast rent, in so high a situation, must be convinced it was produced by some violence of nature; though the precise time cannot be ascertained.

Next touched at Monte Circeo, called by the ancients the Isle of Æëa, from a supposition that it is insulated. Indeed, it is not impossible but this might have formerly been the case, as it is joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus, but on a level with the surface of the water. The extremity of the promontory is very rocky, much exposed to winds and waves, which tempests gave rise to the howlings of wolves, and roarings of lions, so often mentioned by the poets.

Of this I had a lively idea, from being permitted to lie under it a whole night. Virgil's description is highly poetic.

From hence we heard rebellowing to the main,
The roars of lions that refuse the chain,
The grunts of bristly boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves that stun the sailor's ears.
These from the caverns at the close of night,
Fill the sad isle with horror and affright.
Sighing they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,
With weeds and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd.

The ruins of Antium, in this vicinity, over a large circuit of land. The foundations of the buildings are still to be seen, with many towers and passages of great length. We saw remains of Nero's Port, composed of three piers running round it, except where the ships enter.

We now arrived at the mouth of the Tiber, which we entered with some danger, from the roughness of the sea at the conflux of the Tiber. The season of the year, and the beauty of the banks, put me in mind of the delightful description that Virgil has given us, when Æneas had his first view of it:

The Trojan from the main beheld a wood,
Which thick with shades and a brown horror stood
Betwixt the trees the Tiber took his course,
With whirlpools dimpled, and with downward force
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea:
About him and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or bask'd upon his side,
To tuneful songs their liquid throats apply'd.

It has been generally observed, that the present city stands higher than the ancient, and is computed it at fourteen or fifteen feet higher.

The reason assigned for this change is, that the present buildings stand on the ruins of the ancient; and indeed I have often observed, wherever any considerable pile of buildings stood anciently, one still finds a rising ground, which was doubtless made up out of the ruins.

Its and rubbish of the ruined edifices, and other causes have contributed to the elevation of the present city, and in fact

the face of the site, from what it was in
ness.

There are two sorts of antiquities, the Pagan
Christian. The latter are so intermingled
stories and legends, that little satisfaction can
be had from searching into them; while the
former afford a high degree of pleasure to those
who compare them with the descriptions of
the authors.

Among the antiquities of Rome, none pleased
me so much as the ancient statues, the workman-
ship of which is frequently the most exquisite of
any of the kind. Of those, many are already
lost to light; and it is probable, that possi-
bly have the pleasure of seeing many noble
works of sculpture, yet hid among the ancient ruins.
There are frequently undertakers in Rome,
who have the privilege of digging up fields
and gardens, where they think there is a proba-
bility of making discoveries of this kind, and fre-
quently meet with great success.

Among the statues, the amazing number of
columns, in so many varieties of marble, is
very striking. The expence of erecting these
has been immense, particularly of those
brought from Egypt. Some of these resist
the elements now in use; and though I saw a
man at Milan, at this time working on them at
which advances were so slow, that he was
long and assiduously employed in forming a
polished salver of porphyry.

Among the pillars, those of Trajan and Anto-
ninus are justly esteemed the most noble in the
world. Nothing can be more magnificent than
the base of Trajan's pillar; for where could the
emperor have been so nobly disposed
e

Sienna is situated on an eminence, and with a great many towers of brick, which time of the commonwealth, were erected members of the community as had done considerable service to their country. But remarkable object in this city is the cathedral, in which a traveller may view with pleasure has seen St. Peter's, though the style of architecture is totally different. This is indeed the noblest monuments of Gothic art in the world. The vast labour bestowed on every part is beyond belief. Even the very spouts are loaded with ornaments, and the windows formed like scenes of perspective, with innumerable figures retiring one behind another. The columns are finely wrought with fruit and flowers, which entwine them from the top to the bottom.

The whole body of this cathedral is clothed with different lays of white and black marble, and on the pavement are engraven many curious figures and labyrinths of sculpture, that nothing can be prettier in the eyes of the beholder than the simplicity of the ornament, to a noble and simplicity.

From Sienna we proceeded to Leghorn, **vorno, as it is called by all Europeans,** English. The two ports, the Bagnio, and the statue of the grand duke, are very sights. The square is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy.

The Tuscan receives immense benefit from its being made a free port, and brings with it industry.

Strangers pay few direct taxes; but out of every thing they buy, government has a large duty. All the commodities that are sent up the country, are loaded with duties and impositions, as soon as they leave Leghorn; and the produce of the fertile valleys of Pisa, Florence, and other parts of Tuscany, must pay several imposts before they can reach the port.

From Leghorn I went to Pisa, whence many of the inhabitants having removed to the former city, the latter is not half peopled. The great church, the baptistry, and the leaning tower, are capital objects of attraction.

In half a day's journey from Sienna, I reached the republic of Lucca. It is very pleasant to observe how the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage; nor is there a spot that is not improved to the utmost. Among the inhabitants there appears an air of cheerfulness; and a degree of plenty is diffused over this place, not usual in the neighbouring districts. To have this, one word is sufficient, and that word is *BERTAS*, which is written in letters of gold over the only gate of the city.

This republic, for the extent of its dominions, is reckoned the richest and best peopled state in Italy. The whole administration of government passes into different hands every two months, which is at once the best security of liberty, and the cause of dispatch in all public affairs. Every ruler wishes to distinguish the period of his power by activity and integrity; and though such frequent changes may be unfavourable for bringing a great design to maturity, this inconvenience is counterbalanced by obvious and important advantages.

The next place I visited was Florence, where there are so many curiosities, that the idea of one chases the next from the mind. The palaces here are not only grand, but beautiful; and as Tuscan pillars were invented in this state, the architects always give them a place in their most splendid buildings.

The grand duke's new palace is a noble pile. It has some resemblance to that of the Luxembourg, built by Mary of Medicis, and for the reason, perhaps, the artists fell into the Tuscan style. In the court is an antique statue of Hercules lifting Antæus from the earth. This was found at Rome, and brought hither under the pontificate of Leo X. In the different apartments are many pictures by the first masters.

The famous gallery of the old palace is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, both ancient and modern; and contains, perhaps, the noblest collection of curiosities in the world. Among the most celebrated busts are those of Alexander the Great, Augustus, Vespasian, Adrian, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. There are also the head of a fawn and the god Pan in porphyry.

Among the whole length figures is a vestal virgin, with the holy fire burning before her, and a fine statue of Morpheus in touchstone, under the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppies in his hand.

After surveying the gallery, I was conducted into four or five chambers, filled with curiosities which adjoin it. The first was a cabinet composed chiefly of idols, talismans, lamps, and hieroglyphics. The two next chambers contain

icial curiosities, in marble, amber, ivory, and precious stones.

apartment last shewn, stands the celestine of Medicis, reckoned the most perfect of sculpture in the world. It seems the life, from its being perfectly naked, in company with others of a larger make; its measurements, it appears to be of the size of a woman. The softness of the delicacy of the shape, air, and posture, correctness of the design in this statue is incredible. In the same apartment is a slave, whetting his knife and listening, viewed from the shoulders upwards, is equally fine. In short, Florence, in some respects seems to excel Rome itself in the elegant

a tedious journey over the Apennines, at last to a river, formerly called the Arno, and following its course, arrived in the city of Bologna, where I was soon sensible of the difference between the northern and the southern sides of the mountains, both in the coldness of the climate and the badness of the wine. Bologna is famous for the richness of its soil and the magnificence of its convents. It is also the third city of Italy for pictures, as the school of the Lombard painters. Here I saw a beautiful silver medal of the younger Cicero, on which the character of the person is expressed in the features of the face. On the reverse is the cap of liberty, on each side of which is a dagger, subscribed Id. Mar. the date of the murder. Among other attractions I saw an exquisite picture of St. Cecilia by Ra-

The season of the year, together with that of Italy, made me pass through the duchies of Modena, Parma, and Savoy, with more exactness than I wished. The soil of Modena and Parma is extremely rich and well cultivated. I obtained a licence of the Grand Duke of Parma to see the theatre and gallery of his palace. The theatre, though very spacious, is so admirably contrived, that from the very depth of the lowest voice may be heard very distinctly to the remotest audience; and yet, if the voice is ever so high, there is nothing like an uproar or cause the least confusion. The gallery contains a numerous collection of pictures, all painted by the most celebrated masters. On one side is a large room adorned with inlaid tables, and other works in amber, and other pieces of great value; and in an adjoining apartment is a collection of idols, busts, medals, old inscriptions, and similar curiosities.

I left the road to Milan on my right before I visited that city, and having passed Asti, the frontier town of Savoy, came in to the Po, which even at Turin is a fit though within six miles of its source. It has been made the scene of two or three fabulous adventures, and Ovid has made choice of it to transform his Phaëton into, after all the smaller rivers had been dried up by the conflagration. The trees of Phaëton were transformed into poplars on the banks of the Po; and to finish the disfigurement of the family, Cygnus was turned into a swan, the river gives name to the chief street of Turin, *which fronts the ducal palace.*

Turin has one advantage, which is exclusively its own. By means of a river



the water into what quarter of the town
ges proper. Hence, when a fire happens to
out, in a few minutes a small river is di-
to the very house that is in flames.

walls and bastions of Turin are all lined
recstone, and it takes up an hour and a
walk round the fortifications. Though
ge, this city is populous, and is likely to
e and flourish.

palace is a noble structure, and is adorned
gallery of fine paintings, and another of
statues, most of them antiques.

court of Turin is esteemed the most splen-
d polite of any in Italy; but it being at
ne in mourning, I had not an opportunity
ng its magnificence. The common people
state are more exasperated against the
than any of the rest of the Italians; for

On my leaving Turin, I proceeded dire Geneva, and made an easy journey over Cenis, though it was the beginning of Dec On the top of this high mountain is a large with a beautiful lake in the centre. The bitants of the adjacent places pretend that th is unfathomable. Though it is covered w three parts of the year, it is well stocked with

There is nothing more delightful in the face of Italy, than the several lakes disper and down among the many breaks and hollow the Alps and Apennines. The ancient E took the most laborious pains in forming p for these lakes to discharge themselves into neighbouring river, either with a view proving the air, or recovering the soil they pied. In our whole journey through the both when we ascended and descended the river ran along by the road, which probably first discovered this passage. Silius Italic thus described this stupendous range of mou

Stiff with eternal ice and hid in snow,
That fell a thousand centuries ago,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run:
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's upper realms, and cast a night of shade.
Nor spring nor summer, on the mountains seen,
Siles with gay fruits, or with delightful green;
Hoary winter, unadorned and bare,
Cells in the dire retreats, and freezes there.
Here she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in rattling tempests forms;
Hither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountains keep their boisterous
That in thick showers her rocky summit sh
And darkens all the broken view with clou

The greatest part of the city of Geneva is situated on a hill, and has its views bounded on all sides by ranges of mountains; but these are at such a remote distance, that they increase the natural beauties of the place, and shelter it from winds except the south and north, the last of which wonderfully contributes to the salubrity of the city.

From the situation of Geneva, embosomed in the Alps, there is a shorter sunshine here than in other places of the same latitude; and the tops of the surrounding mountains are enlightened by the rising rays of the orb of day, or tinged by his setting, nearly half an hour before and after they are withdrawn from the vale. These mountains form an horizon that possesses something very singular and agreeable.

On the one hand, a long range of hills, distinguished by the name of Mount Jura, is covered by pasturage and vineyards; and on the other, steep precipices, formed of naked rocks, rise in a thousand fantastic figures, and through their crevices disclose high mountains of snow at the distance of several leagues behind them. To the southward, the hills, rising less abruptly, direct the eye to range over a vast unbroken prospect.

The most enchanting view, however, is that of the lake and its borders that lie north of the town.

The Lake of Geneva, in the colour and ruffled face of its waters, resembles the sea. When agitated with storms, it makes great ravages on the banks. During the summer season, it has something like a flux and reflux from the melted snows, which fall more copiously into it about noon than any other part of the day. It is bound

ture of hollows and embayments
is a probable reason for those
springs in Swisserland, which flow
only at certain hours in the day. For as the
mountains cast their shadows on
the valleys, they intercept the rays of the sun at
certain hours of the day; and consequently the
springs in the shaded parts, cannot be
warmed before, any particular spring
in those reservoirs of snow, it
begins to flow at such hours as the
sun is in the sky; but as soon as the sun
ceases it to freeze and consolidate
ceases, and flows no more till
the sun on the snow renews its sup-

ply; the extremity of the lake,
is brought along with it a prodigious
quantity of water; for the rivers and lakes
are universally higher in summer
than in winter from the direct rays of the sun.

length, which gives the name of *Vallesina* to its inhabitants.

The second night I lodged at *Villa Neuve*, a little town in the Canton of Bern. Having the next day passed the castle of Chillon, I came to *Verfey*, and the following day I spent at *Lausanne*, the most considerable town on the lake next to Geneva. I was there shewn the walls of the cathedral church, which was opened by an earthquake, and some years after shut by a fall of stones; but though the crack is only now just perceptible, there are persons who remember having formerly passed through it.

Lausanne was once a republic of itself, but is now annexed to the Canton of Bern. It is remarkable, that in one street of this town the inhabitants have the privilege of acquitting or condemning any of their own body, in affairs of life and death; and as every resident of this city has a vote, houses sell better here than in other parts of the town. I was informed, that many years before, a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal, and that he graciously gave it on the merciful side.

From *Lausanne* I coasted along the country of *Vaud*, which is the most fertile and best cultivated of any among the Alps. I stopped at *Yverdon*, where there is an artificial port, and the centre of some trade.

Next I proceeded to *Nyon*, the supposed site of *Colonia Equestris*, planted by *Julius Cæsar*. Coins and old Roman inscriptions have lately been dug up here; and in the walls of several houses, I observed the fragments of *Corinthian* pillars, which must once have belonged to some very noble edifice.

About five miles from this town are shewn the remains of Cæsar's wall, which extended eighteen miles from Mount Jura to the borders of the lake.

From Verfoy, I sailed directly for Geneva, which affords a noble prospect from the lake. This collection of water, on its approaching Geneva, gradually decreases in breadth, till at last it changes its name into that of the Rhone. It is extremely deep, but rapid, and turns all the mills in the town.

On my leaving Geneva, I travelled to Lausanne, which I had visited in my excursion round the lake, and from thence to Fribourg, which is but a mean town for the capital of such a large canton; and its situation is so irregular, that the inhabitants are subject to many inconveniences in passing and repassing; but it has some local advantages to counterbalance this.

In this town are four churches, and several convents for both sexes: the Jesuits college is said to be the finest in all Swisserland. It commands some extensive and beautiful prospects. The Jesuits have a good collection of portraits of such of their order as have been distinguished for their learning or zeal. At the Capuchins convent I saw the Escargatoire, or repository of snails, which, when properly dressed, are esteemed a most delicious Lent dish.

About two leagues from Fribourg I saw a very curious and very much celebrated hermitage. It is situated in the most agreeable solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which, at first sight, dispose the mind to contemplation. In this place, a hermit had lived twenty-five years; and with his own hands had formed out of the rock a chapel, a sacristy, a chamber, kitchen cell

cellar, and other conveniences. Notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep, the chimney is through the whole rock, so that the sky is seen through it. He also cut the side rock into a flat for a garden, and by covering it with loose soil, and planting it, rendered it a curious appendage to an hermitage. By some openings of water in the rock, he carried them into little streams, which at once supplied his table, and water his garden.

The roads from hence to Bern were very different, through woods of firs. The vast quantities of timber in this country induce the inhabitants to mend their highways with wood in place of stone.

The public walks, by the great church, most singular objects at Bern. They are raised to a prodigious height on arches. From the top there is the noblest summer prospect that can be conceived: affording, among other objects, a full view of a prodigious range of mountains, the country of the Grisons, at the distance of twenty-five leagues: through their heights, their being covered with snow, make them much nearer.

The cathedral stands on one side of the main street, and is a very fine specimen of the

Soleure, which is the most considerable town, seemed to me to have a greater air of politeness than any I saw in Switzerland. The Jesuits church is a splendid modern building. At a small distance from it, stood the old cathedral, on the ascent to which are two antique pillars, belonging to a heathen temple, dedicated to Hermes. The whole fortification of Soleure is faced with marble. Next day I arrived at the little town of Meldingen, where I staid a night. It is a separate jurisdiction, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons; and contains one hundred citizens, and about one thousand souls. The government is modelled after that of the other cantons, as much as it is possible for such a small community to imitate those of larger extent. The chief persons of the state, are the two avoyers; and at this time my landlord's son was the reigning avoyer, with a salary of about thirty pounds per annum.

Every Thursday, the several councils meet upon affairs of state; such as the repairs of a trough, the mending of a pavement, or the like important business. A river, which runs through their territories, puts them to the expence of a large wooden bridge, covered overhead, as they generally are in this country; and all who travel over it, pay a certain toll for its maintenance. The French ambassador frequently passing this way, his master has compounded with the town for twenty pounds a year; which liberal allowance renders them assiduous in raising all the men they can for his service.

Next day I reached Zurich, agreeably situated on the efflux of the lake, and is esteemed the handsomest town in Switzerland. The arsen

the library, and the town house, are always shewn to strangers. The library is a very spacious room, and well filled. Over it is an apartment furnished with several artificial and natural curiosities, in particular a vast map of the whole country of Zurich, drawn with a pencil, in which is inserted every fountain and hillock in its extent.

About a day's journey from Zurich, I entered the territories of the abbot of St. Gaull, who is capable of raising twelve thousand men. He is sovereign of a considerable tract of land; and is always elected out of the abbey of benedictines at St. Gaull, where every father and brother of the society have a voice in his choice; but, to render his title valid, it must be confirmed by the pope.

The abbot, before he enters on any affair of importance, such as levying a tax, or declaring war, always takes the advice and consent of his chapter. His principal lay officer, is the steward of his household.

The town of St. Gaull, however, is a little protestant republic of itself, entirely independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. Hence, from the difference of their religions, violent contests have arisen between the abbot and the inhabitants of the town, though the latter cannot raise more than two thousand men.

Both the town and abbey of St. Gaull carry a bear in their arms. The Catholics hold the memory of this bear in great veneration, and represent him as the first convert, made by their saint in this country. One of the most learned of the benedictine monks, with tears in his eyes, to

me, that St. Gaull, who is here called the great apostle of Germany, found this country little better than a vast desert; and as he was walking out on a very cold day, he met a bear, when, instead of being alarmed at the savage beast, he ordered it to bring him a bundle of wood, and to make a fire to warm him. The bear politely served him to the best of his ability, and at his departure, the saint ordered him to retire into the inmost recesses of the wood, and never more to injure man or beast. From this time, added the monk, the bear lived irreproachably, and, till his dying day, observed the injunctions of the saint.

It is pleasant to reflect on the profound peace and tranquillity that reign in Switzerland and its alliances: and it is surprising to see such a knot of governments, so divided in point of religion, maintaining an uninterrupted union, and neither infringing on the territories of the other. This may chiefly be ascribed to the sober virtues of the people, and the constitution of their governments. Were the Swiss animated with zeal or ambition, some of their confederacies would break in upon the others; or were these states so many distinct principalities, an ambitious prince, at the head of one of them, would soon embroil his neighbours, and sacrifice the repose of his subjects to his own aggrandizement. But, constituted as they are, if any of the leading members have more fire and impetuosity than the rest, it is soon tempered by the coolness and moderation of the majority, who are equal in power. Indeed, being removed from luxuries, it is the principal endeavour of the several cantons to preserve the greatest plainness and simplicity of manners, and to banish from among them every thing that has the appearance

pearance of pomp or superfluity of condition occasions a mutual and the incentives to ambition the impossibility of making any country shew, whatever their wealth.

As these little states abound rather than in corn, they are all provided with granaries; and in exigencies, which is not universal, they help one another. The distribution of the grain, is conducted on the most equitable principles; and care is taken, that no advantage shall not operate to the

In Geneva and Switzerland, they divide their estates equally among their children, and thus there is a general comfort and ease in circumstances of danger which frequently results from estates falling to the lot of one*.

From St. Gall I proceeded, on the lake of Constance, at two leagues from the entrance of the Rhine of magnitude, it is the only European lake which vies with that of Geneva. It is beautiful in itself; but is destitute of fields that border on the latter. To cross it, in order to reach Lindau town, situated on a little island, a hundred paces from the main land, joined by a very large wooden bridge.

* Both policy and humanity seem to require a revision of the rights of primogeniture. Why should one son while his brothers, perhaps, are distressed, would lead to disquisitions we can

the inhabitants, when I entered it, were arms, in great apprehensions of a visit the Duke of Bavaria; and, being advised to venture ourselves in the dominions of this, we had the mortification of being deprived the opportunity of seeing Munich, Augsburg and Ratisbon; and were forced to proceed Vienna, through Tirol, where we had little to entertain us, except the picturesque views of the country.

Having coasted the Alps for some time, we entered them by a passage that leads into the valley of the Tirol; and then, following the course of the river Inn, arrived at Innsbruck, the capital of the country.

Innsbruck, though not very large, is a hand-some city, and was once the residence of the archbishops, who were counts of Tirol. The great hall of the palace is a very noble room; the walls are painted in fresco, and represent the labours of Hercules, many of which are well executed, though the fissures, occasioned by earthquakes, in some measure, injured the whole. In the great room of this palace, they shew the portraits of several illustrious persons, and, among the rest, that of Mary Queen of Scots, equally famous for her beauty and her misfortunes.

The gardens are very large; but in bad condition. In the centre of them is a beautiful Egyptian statue, of the Archduke Leopold, and at the bottom twelve figures of water nymphs and river gods as large as the life.

Several galleries lead from this palace to five ancient churches, and I passed through a very fine one to the Capuchin convent, where the duke

Duke of Lorraine used frequently to assist at the midnight devotions.

In this convent I was shewn the apartment of the Archduke Maximilian, who, at the time that he performed the functions of government, lived with all the austerity of a capuchin. His room of audience and antichamber are likewise square wainscotted rooms, faced with a kind of fretwork.

The church belonging to the Franciscan convent, contains the monument of the emperor Maximilian, but his body is not buried here. On the top of this monument is the effigy of the emperor in brass, in a kneeling posture; and on its sides a beautiful bas-relief, in twenty-four compartments, representing the principal actions of this prince. On each side of the monument is a row of very noble colossal statues, in brass, of such persons as were any way related to the emperor.

This church was erected by Ferdinand I. and is an attempt at modern architecture; but the ornaments are rather splendid than chaste, and the charming simplicity, observed by the Greeks and Romans, has been little attended to.

In short, this fabric is neither ancient nor modern, neither Gothic nor according to any of the regular orders of architecture.

The church of Notre Dame, however, is handsomely designed, and has a fine cupola. This fabric was erected at the expence of the whole country, and was designed as an expression of gratitude to the Virgin Mary, for having defended Tirol against the victorious arms of Gustavus Adolphus, whose career was stopped in this district.

Inspruck we proceeded to Hall, about instant, and lying on the same river.

is particularly famous for its salt—the neighbouring mountains furnish and some hundreds of men are employed in hewing it out, and preparing eight hundred loaves of salt are made every week, each loaf weighing four pounds. These salt works, and the mines mining mountains, render Hall a populous town, and little inferior in these Inspruck itself.

engaged a boat to carry us to Vienna. night we lay at Rottenberg, where strong castle. Next day we dined at which is defended by a lofty, and accessible, fortress, and forms one of the Bavaria.

Now the windings of the river Inn, the variety of pleasant scenes, to which led us, was extremely pleasant. Some had a prospect of naked rocks and, broken into a thousand irregular precipices. At others, we were presented with a vast line of firs, so closely set, that impossible to see the face of the ground. in such a regular ascent, as to afford of a whole wood at once. In short, the the year, and every feature that entered the composition of the scene were charming to travellers to contemplate; but the finest are generally least profitable; for met with very little corn or pasturage. The valley of the Tirol is on all sides enclosed by the Alps, but it shoots out into several branches

branches among the breaks and mountains.

The inhabitants of this track particular privileges and exemption of policy rather than favour. well fortified by their mountaining on several republics, it would matter for them, should they be by oppression, to establish themselves independent state, or throw themselves of the Swiss or the Venetians.

Poor as this country naturally derives considerable advantages and metals. At the entrance that lead into Tirol are forts advantageously disposed to command and defiles, so that it is very a most powerful army to overrun it.

Celebrated as Addison is, and a scholar and a man of taste, we necessary to curtail several of his descriptions, both because they were for general readers, and because occasion to revisit most of the scene with more modern guides. Travels become so numerous, and many so excellent, that it is more difficult what is best, than to find material. Italy, in particular, has been described so often, that repetition becomes vapid, and little reduced by the most ingenious, examples arise from incidents and reflection passing scene and the thinking give novelty and interest, even in track.

TRAVELS
THROUGH BARBARY,

BY
THOMAS SHAW,
D.D. F.R.S.

DR. SHAW was born at Kendal in Westmoreland, about the year 1692. Having received the early part of his education at the grammar school of that place, he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1716, and three years after entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers.

In this situation, he availed himself of the opportunity which was presented him, of making excursions into different parts of Barbary, and of describing the country. He also travelled into Syria and the Holy Land, and appears to have been a diligent and accurate observer of whatever fell under his view. Possessing a considerable share of learning, biblical as well as classical, he was enabled to draw a comparison between ancient and modern scenes, and to set many disputed points in a true light. His travels were published at Oxford some years after his return, *which was in 1733*, and have always been esteemed for the solidity of his observations, rather than
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needle or a skain of thread, which she
with a thousand thanks.

During the excessive heats of summer,
ticularly when we were under the app
of falling in with the Arab freebooters
velled by night. At this season, "the l
ing after their prey," the leopards, hyæ
variety of other ravenous beasts, calling t
swering each other in notes of love or c
dence, broke in upon the solitude of t
and filled us with awe.

Sometimes we travelled for twelve
hours together; but an ordinary day's jou
clusive of the time taken up in making
tions, seldom exceeded eight or nine ho
constantly rose at break of day, in the mi
of the year, and setting forward with
travelled till the middle of the afternoo
we began to look out for the encampme
Arabs, which were difficult to find, exce
smoke, the barking of their dogs, or th
some of their rambling flocks. Indeed, t
their tents in the most sequestered spots
being interrupted by such visiters as ou

In our journey, whenever

We chanc'd to find
A new repast, or an untasted spring,
We blest our fairs, and thought it luxury,

A

In the Holy Land and upon the co
the Red Sea, it is proper to have a str
of conductors; but in Barbary, where t
are under great subjection, I was seldom
by more than three Spahees and a serva

However, when we approached the tribes on the frontiers of different tribes, when two contiguous clans were at variance, was obliged to augment our numbers, prepared for the defensive.

It was prudent for a traveller to dress in the dress of the country, or like one of the Spanish Arabs are jealous of strangers, suspect them to be spies, sent to take a survey of the country for the sake of invasion; for they say that Christians should travel, merely for curiosity, or a love of science.

A contemplative mind can avoid falling into serious reflections, when the scenes of desolation, which are so frequent in this country, are all under review. A traveller is struck with the solitude of the few domes and porticos yet standing, which history informs him were once crowded with inhabitants: where Syphax, Hannibal, Scipio and Cæsar; where the Carthaginians and the Arians, the Saracens and the Turks, have in their turns given laws. Every heap of ruins points out to him the transience and instability of all human art and industry, and reminds him of the myriads that have perished below, now wrapped in the shades of

the most considerable districts of that country, now distinguished by the name of the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis. The kingdom of Tunis is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the River Zaine, at Tufca, which separates it from Tunis; on the south by the Zaara, or the Desert, and on the west by the Mountains of Trara, which divide it from the coast of Morocco.

observation I could make, it is about
dred and sixty miles long, and one hu

The remarkable chain of hills w
phers sometimes place between this
Zaara, I take to be a continuation of
Is, though they are less elevated tha
sentations which the ancients have
them.

To form an idea of this chain, yo
a number of hills, generally from fou
dred yards perpendicular height, a
groves of fruit and forest trees, rising
one behind another, with here and t
precipice; and place upon the side o
each, a village of Kabyles, encomp
mud wall; and you will form a prett
of one of those mountains. It is no
heighten this picture with the imag
nal flames, the melodious sounds, or t
revels of the fictitious beings which
conjured up to characterize this spo

Algiers is divided into three provi
fan, Titterie, and Constantia. Th
Tlemfan, which lies to the west, is a
distributed into mountains and valle
the frontier village, is situated about
to the south-west of Cape Hone, and
by a fort. This cape is one of the m
ous promontories on the coast.

At some distance from Cape Hone
Tafna, on the western bank of which
tiguous to the sea, are the ruins of
royal city of the Numidian kings,

The first town on the coast of any
is Oran, situated on a declivity near
a mountain, whose summit is crow

5. Several other forts are erected on the adjacent mountains; and the valleys that lie between, present the most beautiful landscape to the

the city of Oran has only two gates, both of which open into a valley, in the upper extremity of which is a copious spring, which supplies the city with excellent water. Both the gates are fortified, and mounted with cannon.

When the Spaniards got possession of this city, they built several beautiful churches and other edifices in the Roman style, but of less strength and solidity.

Three Roman miles from Oran, is Arzew, the ancient Arsenaria, behind which, the country extends in rich champaign grounds; but on other sides the declivities are a natural safe-guard to the city. Among the ruins of this celebrated city are scattered several capitals, bases, and shafts of columns. A well-wrought Corinthian capital, of white marble, supports a smith's anvil; and in the smith's house, I accidentally discovered a beautiful mosaic pavement through the rents of a ragged carpet that overspread it. There is also a circular chamber fifteen feet square, without any floor or ornaments; though the walls are charged with several Latin inscriptions, in Roman characters.

Five miles to the southward of Arzew, is a large tract of ground full of salt pits, which in any country, where commerce was understood, would bring in a considerable revenue to government.

These salt pits take up an area of about *four miles in compass*; and are environed by mountains.

In winter the whole space appears like a lake; but in summer, the water being exhaled by the sun,

the heat of the sun, the salt left behind is crystalized, and dug up with amazing facility.

The next town we visited, was Mazagran, an inconsiderable place, surrounded with mud walls, and situated on the western declivity of a range of hills that overlook the sea. In travelling between this place and Mustigannim, the eye was delighted with a view of orchards, gardens, and country seats ranged in beautiful variety along the shore. A chain of hills bound them on the south and south-east, which not only intercept the noxious winds, but also pour down in fountains, to water this delicious spot.

The city of Mustigannim was once an episcopal see. It is larger than Oran, and built in the form of a theatre, with a full view of the Mediterranean; but on every other side is inclosed by a circular range of hills that overhang it. The inhabitants have a tradition that the present city was composed of several contiguous villages, and some vacant spaces between the streets seem to confirm this opinion.

In the midst of this place, are the remains of an old Moorish castle, which appears to have been erected before the invention of firearms. The citadel, however, which commands the town and the surrounding country, is the principal defence at present, and has a Turkish garrison.

The perfection of the masonry, and the vestiges of beauty observable in some walls and a castle to the north-west, render it probable that they formerly belonged to some Roman fabric. Nothing remarkable, however, remains; but *such is the commodiousness of the situation, that it is not likely the Romans should have neglected such a valuable station; and there is some reason to conjecture*

ture that this was the site of the city of Carthage.

About three leagues to the north-east is a heap of ruins, inclosing a fountain of excellent water, in which a bloody battle was fought, in which the vanquished were all put to the sword. On account the place is called Kelmeeta, or All-

Proceeding along the coast in this direction, we came to Tnis, or Tennis, which though in a low and unpleasant situation, was the metropolis of one of the petty states of this country, before the conquest of Barbarossa. It now contains only a few miserable houses; but has long been famous as the granaries of corn. The Moors have a tradition that the Tnissians were once such adepts in magic, that Pharaoh, king of Egypt, sent for the most expert of them to dispute miracles with the priests. They are still reckoned the greatest cheats in the country, without being conjurers.

Still farther on, lies the city of Shershell, where the inhabitants manufacture earthen ware, steel, and iron to a considerable extent. The town is about a mile in circuit, and consists of low tiled houses; but in former times it was much larger. Indeed, Shershell lies amidst the ruins of a city much inferior in magnitude to Carthage itself. These ruins are an incontestible proof of its former magnificence. They abound with fine columns, capitals, columns, capacious cisterns, and beautiful mosaic pavements.

The water of the River Hashem, as it is now called, was conveyed hither through a large and ancient aqueduct, several fragments of which still remain, that shew the beauty and the grandeur of the original work.

The situation of this place was eminently beautiful, and well adapted for defence. It was secured from the encroachments of the sea by a strong wall, near forty feet high, supported by buttresses winding along the shore for the space of two miles. For two furlongs within this wall, the city stood on a level, and afterwards had a gradual ascent for the space of a mile, spreading over a variety of little hills and valleys.

From many concurring circumstances, this evidently appears to have been the Julia Cæsarea of the Romans. The inhabitants report that the whole city was destroyed by an earthquake; and that the port, which was formerly large and commodious, was reduced to its present miserable condition, from the arsenal and other adjacent buildings being thrown into it by this convulsion of nature.

Indeed the cothon, which had a communication with the western part of the harbour, sanctions this tradition; for when the sea is low and calm, the area appears strewed with massy pillars and fragments of walls.

No place could be better contrived, than this cothon, for the convenience and safety of vessels. It is about fifty yards square, and is secure from every wind. The art of the founder, in supplying it with water, cannot be sufficiently admired. To effect this, several floors and pavements of terrace and mosaic work were laid on an eminence, forming the northern mound of the port and cothon, in which the rain water was received as it fell; and was thence conveyed, by means of some small conduits into an oval cistern, capable of con-

taining many thousand tons of water.

The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and well watered by several brooks. On the bank

One of them is an old ruined town under a high precipice; and at some distance the Algerians have a fortress. The prospects are every where charming.

Having passed the River Gurmoat, which is crossed by many rills devolving from the mountains; we discover a number of stone coffins, of an oblong figure; and at a little distance are seen the ruins of Tfeffad, extending two miles along the shore. Both at this place and at Shershell many arches and walls of brick, of a texture commonly found in other parts of Barbary, are therefore, we may suppose them to be Ro-

Tfeffad appears to have been the ancient Tapane, once an episcopal see. The coast all along from this place to Algiers is either woody or mountainous; by which the fine plains of Mitidja, lying a little more inland, are sheltered from rude blasts from the sea.

The Kubber Romeah, or Roman Sepulchre, is in the mountainous part of the sea-coast, about five miles from Tfeffad, and is a compact solid pile, consisting of a very high base, on which is erected a kind of pyramid of steps. This structure, which is built of the finest free-stone, I computed to be one hundred feet high, and the diameter of the base to be ninety.

The opinion that this pile was erected over a treasure, has occasioned its demolition in several parts; however, it is still sufficiently lofty to be a convenient land-mark for marines. It is said to be the monument erected by Mela for the royal family of the Numidian kings.

Let us now review the southern parts of this province. Tremesen, or Tlemfan, is situated on a rising

a rising ground, below a range of rocky precipices. In this city is a large reservoir of water, conducted thither by a subterraneous channel, and is distributed over the different parts of the town.

In the western quarter of Tremesen is a basin of Moorish workmanship, of considerable extent, in which the kings of this place took the diversion of sailing, as the tradition runs, while their subjects were instructed in the art of navigation; but it is more probable that this was intended as a reservoir, in case of a siege; or as a supply to water the gardens and plantations below it.

The walls of this place are composed of sand, lime, and pebbles, well tempered and wrought together, which, by length of time, have acquired a strength and solidity equal to stone.

Tlemfan was formerly divided into distinct wards or partitions, and occupied a great extent; but about the year 1670 Hassan, dey of Algiers, laid the principal part of it in ruins, as a punishment for the disaffection of the inhabitants.

The ancient Tlemfan was about four miles in circumference. Among the ruins are several shafts of pillars, and other fragments of Roman antiquities; and in the walls of an old mosque, I saw a number of altars dedicated to the Dii Manes.

About a mile to the eastward, in the village of Hubbed, stands the tomb of Sedi Boumaidian, to which devotees resort in great numbers. At the same distance to the westward, was the city of Mansourah, which at present has neither house nor inhabitant, though the greatest part of the walls remain, inclosing an area of two miles, one half of which is converted into tillage.

The plains of Zeidoure commence at the River Isser, below Tlemfan, and extend themselves thro'

through a beautiful interchange of hills and valleys, to the distance of thirty miles. This delightful district is well watered, and about the middle of it is a high pointed precipice, called the Pinnacle of the Ravens, with a branch of the Sinan running below it. In this vicinity formerly stood the city of Sinan.

Near this river I was shewn the place where Barbarossa strewed about his treasure; the last but unavailing effort he made to retard the pursuit of his enemies. On an eminence beyond the river is a Moorish sanctuary, inhabited by several religious.

To the southward of Mustigannim, and at the distance of eight miles, lies El-Callah, the great market of this country for carpets. It is a mean town, ill-built, and as badly planned. It is, however, defended by a citadel and a garrison; and from some large stones and pieces of marble found in the neighbourhood, there is some reason for believing it to have been a city of the Romans, perhaps the Gitlui or Apfer of Ptolemy.

Five leagues to the south-west of El-Callah is the town of Mascar, standing in a fine plain, but containing little remarkable. It is surrounded by several villages, and has a small fort for its security, in case of any sudden revolt of the Arabs.

Ninety miles to the eastward of Tlemsan are the ruins of Tagadempt, a large city situated between the rivers Mina and Archew; but abandoned a few years ago by the Arabs, who with their usual ignorance and barbarism, have defaced or demolished whatever was beautiful and magnificent in the buildings of their ancestors.

About six leagues to the eastward of Tagadempt are the ruins of Meratte, and two leagues
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farther on, those of Loho. The first near the last-mentioned place, is occ Sweede, one of the most powerful tribes. They pay no taxes, and serve only as volunteers.

Seven miles farther are the ruins of a place formerly a Roman station, on the banks of the same river; and on the banks of the same river are the sites of Memon and Sinaah, formerly famous cities, and a bishop's see. It remains but large fragments of walls and capacious cisterns.

The next remarkable place is said to be the ancient Ghadra. It is a rising ground on the banks of the Shefent, which presents extensive ruins. A range of hills rising from the opposite bank of the river, shelter it from the north wind, while two mountains, at a mile's distance, fronting south, supply the beautiful little plain with a copious spring.

Three miles from the ruins of Siemence, stands a mud-walled village called Merjejah, which chiefly deserves notice for being under the influence and protection of Marabbuts, the greatest and most powerful of this country; who have maintained their name and rank through a long succession of generations.

Beni Rashid, the Beni Arax of former times, which lies about eight miles from the last, is much in the same situation. It may be considered a remarkable figure in former times, had a considerable number of inhabitants, whose power extended to some distance. At present, the Beni Rashid seems to have seized on the

very nature of the people is changed. But the soil is still the same, and is famous for producing figs and other fruit, remarkably large and delicious.

Descending the mountains of Beni Rashid, we come to El Herba, formerly a Roman city, about a mile in circuit. Here are to be seen several columns of a bluish coloured marble, of good workmanship, but their capitals, which are of the Corinthian order, are much defaced.

Proceeding to the eastward, we arrive at Maniana, built on a mountain. It was once the see of a bishop, and at a distance still makes some appearance; but the fatigue of ascending the hill to it, is poorly recompensed by the sight of only a small village, of little elegance or beauty. The situation, however, is extremely favourable, being well watered, and having a number of pleasant gardens and vineyards on all sides; besides the command of a most extensive landscape.

Here are several remains of Roman architecture; and, from an inscription that appears to relate to the family of Pompey the Great, Martial's fine thought on their misfortunes receives an additional beauty; on the supposition that his grandson, and probably his great grandson, may repose in this obscure place, so far from the ashes of their ancestors.

To the north-east of Maliana, or Maniana, are the Baths of Mererga, the *Aquæ Calidæ* Colonia of antiquity. The largest and most frequented of these baths, is twelve feet square, and four feet deep. Here the water bubbles up with a heat just supportable, and soon passes off into a small cistern, appropriated to the use of the Jews.

Both these baths were formerly of a handsome building; but they are now ruined, and half filled with stones. A great concourse of people, however, resort hither in the spring, for the benefit of the waters, which are supposed to be of sovereign efficacy in rheumatic pains, and various other complaints.

Higher up the ascent of the hill, is another bath, the water of which being too intense for use, is conveyed through a long pipe into another room, where it is used in an operation of the same nature and effect as our pumping.

Between this and the lower baths are the remains of a Roman tower; and at a small distance several tombs and coffins of stone, some of which are of unusual magnitude. The late governor of this province assured me, that he had found a human bone in one of those repositories for the dead, which measured three feet in length. The coffins and graves that fell under my observation, were only of the usual dimensions. However, the people of this and many other countries, are possessed with an idea that the bones of the former were of a more gigantic size than those of the present race of men. Real instances of this sometimes occur; but we are inclined to think that, among some nations the horse was buried with his rider, and that the bones of the horse were mistaken for those of the latter.

The baths are environed by a succession of rugged hills and deep valleys, of difficult access. But the fatigue which must be undergone in the progress, is amply rewarded by our views, as we proceed onwards conducted through the rich and fertile plains of Mittijah, lying beyond the

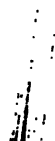
rding for fifty miles in length and, twenty in adth. In this beautiful irriguous plain, stand many of the country seats of the principal inhabitants of Algiers, and the farms which supply that city with the best part of its provisions.

The southern province of Algiers, or the Titie, is greatly inferior to the western in extent. Its maritime part, to the breadth of five or six leagues, is chiefly composed of a rich champaign; behind which rises a range of rugged mountains, that intersect the province almost in a direct line; and beyond them are extensive plains.

In this province stands Algiers, the capital of the whole kingdom. This place has for several ages braved the resentment of the greatest powers of Christendom *, though it is not above a mile and a half in circumference. It is said to contain six hundred thousand Mahometans, fifteen thousand Jews, and about two thousand Christian slaves.

Algiers stands on the declivity of a hill, facing the north and north-east; and the houses rise so gradually above each other, that there is scarcely one which does not enjoy a prospect of the sea. The walls, except where strengthened by additional fortifications, possess no great solidity. The Citadel, which occupies the highest ground in the city, is octagonal, and furnished with embrasures. The north angle, near which is the River Gate, and the south angle near Bab Azoone, are each protected by a small bastion. The ditch which

* It is rather the mutual jealousy that subsists between the Christian powers, than the strength of the piratical states of Barbary, that forms their security. The Christians might succeed in conquering, but then they would be sure to see the division of the conquest.



on what was once an island. The round castle, built by the Spaniards while they were masters of this island, and two remote batteries of more recent erection, are said to be bomb proof; and the embrasures of each of them are mounted with thirty-six pounders.

However, as none of the fortifications are assisted with either mines or outworks, a few resolute battalions, protected by a small squadron of ships, might soon make themselves masters of the strongest of them.

There is little within the city that merits the attention of the curious. On the tower of the great mosque are some imperfect inscriptions, which I could not make out, defaced as they were with lime and white-wash.

The hills and valleys round the city are beautified with gardens and villas, where the more

the whole city is liberally supplied with this necessary fluid.

Four miles to the south-east of Algiers, is the river Haratch, which, rising behind the mountains of Beni Moufa, runs through the richest part of the Mittijah. Some authors mention the ruins of Sasa, or old Algiers, as being visible on its banks; but I could neither trace them, nor obtain the least information respecting them.

Bledda and Medea, the only inland cities of of this province, are each about a mile in circuit, with walls of mud, in which the hornets form their nests. The houses are plentifully supplied with water, and are encompassed with very fruitful gardens and plantations.

The conduits and aqueducts, that supply Medea with water, appear, in part, to be of Roman architecture. There is reason to believe, that Bledda was the Bida Colonia of antiquity, and Medea the Lamida of Ptolemy.

Juriura, the highest mountain in Barbary, extends at least eight leagues through this province, and from one extremity to the other, appears a continued range of naked rocks and precipices, securing, by its rugged situation, a number of Kabyles in a state of native independence. In the midst of winter, the ridge of this mountain is covered with snow; and it is remarkable, that though the inhabitants on one side maintain an hereditary and implacable resentment against those of the other, by common consent, all hostilities are suspended, whenever the cold season sets in.

The eastern province of Algiers, distinguished by the name of Constantia, is of considerable extent; and the tribute collected here, is much larger than from the other two.

The sea coast of Constantia is rocky, almost throughout its whole extent. The river Booberrack is its western boundary, and at a league's distance stands the maritime town of Dellys, at the foot of a high mountain. This place was probably founded on the ruins of the ancient Rufucurium. A great part of the old wall, with other ruins near the summit of the mountain, promise, at a distance, some extraordinary antiquities; but scarcely any thing worth notice is to be distinguished, except a statue, in a niche of a wall near the harbour, which has the attitude of a Madona; but the features and drapery are much defaced.

Passing over some villages of little consequence, we came to Bugia, or Boujeiah, the Sardo of Strabo. It is much larger than either Oran or Arzew, though it is situated in the same manner, on a narrow neck of land running out into the sea, a great part of which was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone, and there was also an aqueduct for conveying fresh water to the port; but the wall, the aqueduct, and the basins into which the water discharged itself, are all demolished.

Bugia is built upon the ruins of an ancient city, and has the same local advantages with Dellys, but is of much larger extent. A great part of the old wall is still remaining. Besides a castle, which commands the city, there are two others at the foot of the hill, for the security of the port; and upon the walls of one of them are the marks of cannon balls fired against it by Sir William Spragge, in his memorable expedition against this place.

Bugia is defended by a garrison; notwithstanding which, the neighbouring Kabyles, in a manner, keep it under a perpetual blockade.
inhabi

instruments, however, carry on trade in iron-wire, wax, and oil; and day, the Kabyles bring their corn to sell for sale, and the business of trading is conducted with the groats but no sooner is the market over place is in an uproar, and the decided, without some flagrant violence and property.

A little beyond the cape, that boundary of the Gulf of Bugia, the ancients, which was once a but is now reduced to a few n and a small fort garrisoned with

The next town of any importance, or the Seven Caps, a cluster of rugged promontories. The tribe who occupy the spot, live in caves and watch with inhuman eagerness that accident or the storm may coast. No sooner does a sail appear from their holes and line than a thousand execrable wishes that ver it into their hands.

Farther to the east lies the city declivity of a hill, the summit of which with a castle, containing a garrison, a spacious road before it, Bona a small secure port under its walls almost choked up. Still, however, trade is carried on here, and corn, wax, are the principal exports.

By encouragement, this might be the most flourishing town in repairing its walls, introducing

cleanfing its harbour, it might be rendered as delightful as it is convenient for trade.

About a mile to the fouth are the ruins of the ancient Hippo, once a royal city of the Numidian kings. Silius Italicus obferves, that it was formerly a favourite feat of thofe fovereigns; and indeed it poffeffes every advantage that can render it defirable. The air is falubrious, and the profpect is extremely fine. It is equally adapted for commerce or for retirement.

Of this city St. Auguftine was bifhop, and the Moors ftill fhew a part of the ruins which they pretend was his convent. The chief remains of antiquity are large broken walls and cifterns.

To the eaft of Cape Rofa are the ruins of a fort, which once belonged to the African company of France, till the unwholefomenefs of the fituation, occafioned by the neighbouring ponds and marfhes, obliged them to remove to La Calle.

Three leagues farther eaftward, thofe gentlemen have a magnificent houfe and garden, a party of foldiers, and plenty of arms and ammunition. They command the whole trade of the country; and, befides the coral fishery, in which they constantly employ three hundred men, monopolize the traffic in corn, wool, hides, and wax, at feveral places; and for thefe privileges they pay an annual tribute of thirty thoufand dollars, or about five thoufand guineas.

The whole face of this province, from the feacoaft to the fouthward, is almoft a continued chain of very high mountains, fome of which are almoft inacceffible. Among thofe to the eaftward, the *Turks* have a flying camp in fummer, by which the tribes of *Kabyles* are reduced to fome degree of homage and fubmiffion, tenacious as they

of liberty; but nothing but force them to pay tribute.

The richest and most powerful province, are the Zwowah, who track of impenetrable fastnesses in and have several mud villages, and the Church of the Cistern, famous chre of Sede Hamet ben Dreesse, and the support of five hundred thousand learning. But their principal village where their sheik resides.

Among the mountains of Beni Arow winding defile, which extends a mile, between precipices of great every turn the rock, which original defile, is cut into the form of a defile seven feet wide, and these are called the Gates of Iron. Few persons can without horror; and here a handful might oppose a great army.

Two leagues to the south-west is a dangerous pass, called the Acaba, or is the reverse of the former; for it extends along a narrow ridge, with deep valleys on each side; and a deviation from the beaten path would with inevitable destruction. The however, from Algiers to the eastward the above pass, and over this ridge.

Seteef, the Sitipha of the ancient metropolis of this part of Mauritania have been about a league in circumference. The Arabs have committed such depredations on the monuments of antiquity, that the vestige of them remaining, except the foundations.

the north-east of Setceef are the ruins of Saite, an old Roman city, which was built on a hill in the middle of other eminences. Among the fragments of former times is part of a wall, of a small Roman temple, which, from a mutilated inscription, appears to have been dedicated to one of the Roman empresses. On the summit of the hill are several sepulchral monuments and inscriptions, most of them adorned with basso-relievos, representing funeral rites.

Five leagues north-westward of Constantia is the city of Meelah, the ancient Milevum. It is surrounded with gardens, and well watered springs, one of which, issuing in the centre of the city, is received into a large square basin of Roman workmanship. From this place Constantia is chiefly supplied with herbs and fruit, the most of which is in great esteem over all the country.

Constantia, or Constantia, as it is now called, lies about eight miles from the sea, and was one of the principal, as well as the strongest, cities of Africa. The greatest part of it has been built on a kind of peninsular promontory, inaccessible on all sides, except towards the south-west. It is said to be about a mile in circuit, and terminates, to the northward, in a perpendicular precipice, at least one hundred fathoms deep. The cape on this side is most beautiful, including a variety of mountains, vales, and rivers to a great distance. To the eastward the view is bounded by a range of rocks, that over-top the hills. Towards the south-east the country is more fertile, and affords a prospect of the distant hills. The eminence on which the city stands, on this side, is separated from the neighbouring plains by a deep ravine.

a deep narrow valley, all both sides, through which stream. Over this vale workmanship was thrown;

To the south-west is a narrow furlong broad, near which is the gate of the city. This is evidence of broken walls, cisterns that are continued quite down to mark the site of the ancient city, however, is entirely covered by a promontory already mentioned.

Besides the general traces of ruins scattered over this place, the city is a set of cisterns to which water brought thither by an aqueduct are about twenty in number, and fifty yards square. The aqueduct is in a ruinous state, but still enough to evince the public spirit of the Constantinians in such a stupendous work.

On the brink of the precipice, the remains of a large magnificence which the Turkish garrison is now using as a magazine, with their pedestals of columns, and seem to have belonged to a temple, and they are of a black stone, little inferior to the principal columns.

The side posts of the principal cistern are of a beautiful reddish stone, and are moulded and pannelled. The gate to the south-east conducts to the bridge, which was built over this part of the city. This bridge must have been a masterpiece of the kind. The gallery and the piers are adorned with cornices and festoons of heads and garlands; and the kevels

are embellished with caducei and other ornaments.

Between the two principal arches is the figure of a woman treading on two elephants, with a large scallop-shell for her canopy. This is executed in bold relief; the elephants stand face to face, and twist their trunks together; and the female, who is dressed in a close-bodied garment, like an English riding habit, raises her vestments with the right hand, and casts a scornful look at the city.

Below the bridge, the river Rummel begins to wind to the northward, and continues that course through a subterraneous passage in the rocks. This seems to have been an extraordinary provision of nature for the admission of the stream, which must otherwise have formed a prodigious lake, and deluged a considerable track of country, before it could have reached the sea.

Among the ruins, to the south-west of the bridge, on the narrow slip of land, is the greatest part of a triumphal arch, called the Castle of the Giant. All the mouldings and friezes are curiously embellished with figures of flowers, battle-axes, and other ornaments. Corinthian pilasters, in a singular pannelled style, are erected on each side of the grand arch, which is situated between two smaller ones.

At the distance of some leagues, to the eastward of Constantia, are the Silent, or Enchanted Baths. They issue from a low ground, surrounded with mountains. Several of the springs have an intense heat, and at a small distance others are comparatively cold, near which are the ruins of some houses, probably erected for the convenience of bathers.

The steam of those springs is so reous, and the heat is so great, that a piece of mutton very tender will be dissolved, or rather calcined in the space of one hundred years. The rocky ground, over which they pass, being originally soft and uniform, has made equal impressions on it, and left them in the shape of cones, which being six feet high, and six feet in diameter, the Arabs believe to be the work of some of the aboriginal inhabitants.

Where these rocks contain a matter with their usual chalky texture, consequently cannot be equally dissolved, you are entertained with various traces and channels, distinguished into camels, horses, and sheep; and children, whom they suppose to be the same similar transformations with the former.

On riding over this place, it resembles a hollow sound, that we were every moment apprehensive of sinking through it. Being thus evidently hollow, it is probable that these caverns, producing a constant hum of shrill murmuring, and deep sounding, according to the direction of the wind, give occasion to the agitation of the external air, issue out the water. These sounds the Arabs ascribe to the music of the Jenoune, or Fairies, supposed to take a peculiar delight in such appearances, and to be the grand agents in all these extraordinary appearances.

Many other natural curiosities may be seen here; for the chalky stone dissolved

Impalpable powder, and being carried along with the stream, is deposited on the sides of the channel, and sometimes on the lips of the fountains themselves; or else, embracing twigs, straws, and other bodies in its course, immediately forms an incrustation, and shoots into a bright fibrous substance resembling the asbestos, with many glittering tracteries, and beautiful crystalizations.

Among the mountains of Aurefs, to the southward of Constantia, are a number of ruins. The most remarkable of these are at L'erba, or Tezzonte, the Lambese of the ancients. These ruins are nearly three leagues in circumference, and among others, consist of magnificent remains of several of the city gates, which, according to tradition, were forty in number; and that the city could send forty thousand armed men out at each. The seats and upper part of an amphitheatre are still visible; the frontispiece of a beautiful temple, of the Ionic order, dedicated to Esculapius; a small, but elegant, mausoleum, in the form of a dome, with Corinthian capitals, with other edifices of the same kind, sufficiently shew the grandeur and importance of this city in ancient days.

It is worthy of remark, that the inhabitants of the mountains of Aurefs have a quite different mien and complexion from their neighbours. Instead of being swarthy, they are fair and ruddy; and their hair is a deep yellow, though among the other Kabyles it is dark. These circumstances, notwithstanding their speaking the same language, and being of the same religion as the other natives, seem to point them out as of a distinct origin; and they probably may be a remnant of the Vandals.

The district of Zash, the Zeb is a narrow track of land, extended by the mountains of Atlas, and consists of a few villages. The richest of these is Lyæna, where the independent Berbers have money and effects. It is under the dominion of a numerous clan, to whose brave and uninterrupted enjoyment of liberty and independence the machinations and force of the Tunisians are opposed.

The eating of dog's flesh, from which the *Canarii* receive their name, and for which the Carthaginians were formerly remarkable, is still to be the practice to this day among the Berbers of this district.

Leaving Constantia on the north, we enter the most extensive and fertile district of Numidia, peopled by the powerful Berbers of the Hanneithah. This country is fertile; and was once covered with villages, the only vestiges of which are now ruins.

The midland boundary of Africa is the Serrat, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea on the western bank is Gellah, a village on a pointed mountain, that it has a difficult access. This village, which could not be taken by surprise, or starved by hunger, was a sanctuary of the rebels and was the refuge of Tunis.

Tipfa, formerly Tiapfa, is a town of the Algerines. This town is in a good situation, and still contains the remains of the ancient city, and some of its walls, with other vestiges of its former greatness among the cities of Numidia.

The government of the Algerines is in the hands of a dey, and a council composed of thirty persons; though the musti and cady, and sometimes the whole soldiery, are called into assist. Affairs of moment are generally agreed on in this assembly before they pass into laws, and the dey is intrusted with the execution of them. But lately little account has been made of this body, which is merely convened to sanction the despotic decrees of the dey and his favourites.

The dey is chosen out of the army, and the lowest rank is as eligible as the highest. In consequence of this, every bold and aspiring soldier may be considered as heir apparent to the sovereign dignity. Nor are they ashamed to own the meanness of their extraction. Mahomet Bassa, who was dey when I was at Algiers, in a dispute with a deputy consul of a neighbouring nation, candidly and nobly acknowledged his origin. "My mother," said he, "sold sheeps feet, and my father neats tongues; but they would have been ashamed to have exposed to sale such a worthless tongue as thine."

He who aspires to this high rank, frequently does not wait till age or sickness invade the present possessor: it is enough to be able to protect himself with the same scimeter which he boldly sheathes in the vitals of his sovereign; for scarcely one in ten dies a natural death. However, this factious spirit seems to be somewhat allayed, by the vigilance that is used to depress and punish the first signs of aspiring ambition.

The military force of Algiers is far from being *considerable*; but this extensive kingdom is kept *in obedience*, rather by a judicious application of the political maxim, "divide and rule," than

by force of arms. Continual jealousies subsist between the Arabian provincial viceroys have nothing to keep up the ferment, and at intervals in fresh fuel. Thus by playing against another, they are able to stand ground against all opposition.

Though the Algerines acknowledge vassals to the Grand Seignior, they pay a nominal homage.

In the distribution of justice, the emperor is generally educated in the seminaries at Constantinople, or grand Cairo, where the Roman codes and pandects, translated into Arabic tongue, are taught and explained. Attendance in court is pretty regular; but the emperor is generally suspected of corruption, and his orders are laid before the dey, or principal officers of state.

At these tribunals the cause is quickly determined, and the sentence is as quickly executed. Small offences are punished with the bastinado. If a Christian, or a Jew subject, is convicted of murder, or any other capital crime, he is hanged alive without the gates of the city; but if guilty of the same crime, the Moors are either impaled up by the neck, over the battlements of the city, or thrown on tenter hooks, where they sometimes writhe in agonies for many hours before they expire.

The Turks, out of respect to their character, are never brought to the agas house, where, according to the nature of their offence, they are either hanged or strangled.

Women are convicted of any crime, are exposed to the populace.

the house of correction; or, if their crime is deep dye, they are tied up in a sack, and thrown into the sea.

The western Moors still inflict the barbarous punishment of sawing in sunder, for which purpose they prepare two boards of the same length and breadth with the unhappy criminal, and having tied him betwixt them, they proceed to execution, by beginning at the head.

As to the form of government among the Moors, though they have been many ages under the Turkish yoke, yet they are seldom interrupted in their original laws and institutions, provided they faithfully pay their taxes and assessments.

Every encampment of this people may be considered as an independent principality, over which it is usual for the family of the greatest station and opulence to preside. This honour, however, does not always descend from father to son, but, as was customary among their Numidian ancestors, when the heir is too young, or naturally incapacitated, they make choice of the eldest, or some other relation of the family, most distinguished for wisdom and virtue. Yet, notwithstanding the despotic power lodged in this person, disputes are accommodated in as amicable a manner as possible, by calling in the assistance of two persons out of each tent; and the officer being always considered as a brother, sentence is generally given on the favourable side. For the most enormous crime, banishment is usually the severest punishment inflicted.

I will now take a survey of Tunis. This country is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean Sea, on the west by Algiers, and

on the south by Tripoli. one hundred and seventy and two hundred and twenty.

Tunis is not divided in wholly under the inspection annually makes a progress, to collect the tribute. His circuit is through the fertile country and in the districts between Jereede. His winter circuit is part of his dominions.

The summer circuit, which Vetus of historians, and the sum of Strabo, is much more than other part of the neighborhood contains many cities, towns as the government is seldom a great appearance of affluence and cheerfulness. The face of the country is varied, and consequently denotes fertility.

A small island, opposite the river Zaine, is in the possession of the Tunisians, who pay an annual tribute for the right of fishing coral on its coasts, which they use to make this settlement.

Cape Negro, about five leagues east, is remarkable for a great quantity of the French African company pay a considerable sum of money for the right to enjoy at La Calle.

Farther on is Cape Serra, the point of Africa; and four leagues farther are three rocky islands, called the *Three Islands*, half way

At some distance beyond this last cape, at the bottom of a large gulph, is the city of Biserta, pleasantly situated on a canal, between an extensive lake and the sea. It is about a mile in compass, and is well defended by fortifications, particularly towards the sea.

The channel between the lake and the sea was formerly the port of Hippo, one of the safest and most beautiful havens on the coast, of whose original grandeur some traces are still to be seen. It is still capable of receiving small vessels.

The Gulph of Biserta, the Sinus Hipponensis of the Romans, is a beautiful sandy inlet, near four leagues in diameter. The ground being low, the eye darts through delightful groves of olive trees, a great way into the country, and afterwards the prospect is bounded by a high rocky shore.

The surrounding country abounds in all kinds of fruit, corn, pulse, oil, cotton, and a variety of other productions, which, with proper encouragement given to trade and industry, would render Biserta an emporium of great consequence.

On the side of a spacious basin, formed by the river Me-jerdah, lies Porta Farina, chiefly remarkable for its beautiful cotton, where the Tunisians lay up their navy.

The Me-jerdah is the ancient Bâgrada, so celebrated, in history, for the monstrous serpent, said to have been killed on its banks, by Regulus; which, according to Pliny, was one hundred and twenty feet long*. This river winds through a rich and fertile country, and, like the Nile,
makes

* Though enormous serpents are still found in the East Indies, and on the southern coast of Africa, none more than

makes encroachments on the
we may attribute the many
to have been made in its ch

Attica lay somewhere in t
impossible to fix its site, un
the sea has receded three or
we may justly place that cel
shater, where are many tr
great extent and magnificen
about twenty-seven Roman
and behind them, we view
which the Romans have rec
their exploits.

Indeed Carthage itself h
withstand the encroachme
north-east winds, and the m
Me-jerdah, which, combin
the ancient harbour, and r
derable distance from the sea

The greatest part of Ca
three hills. On a place y
eastern shore, is the area of a
several smaller ones adjoining
have tiled pavements, be
gant. In rowing along the sh
ers are still visible, nor has tim
them. Except these, the c
least. Besides such as belo
there are two sets for the pu
of which, was the grand re
the water of the aqueduct.
wall of the city, and consist

up to the dimensions of this,
ies is lost, or that the anc

contiguous cisterns, each about one hundred feet long and thirty broad. The smaller reservoir is on a greater elevation, and lies near the cothon.

These are the only remains of the grandeur and magnificence of Carthage, the rival of Rome, and one of the most commercial cities of the ancient world. We find no triumphal arch, no superb specimen of Grecian architecture, no columns of porphyry or granite, no curious entablatures. All are vanished; and thus it will be in ages with the most renowned cities now on earth!

The ruins of the noble aqueduct, that conveyed the water into the greater cisterns, may be traced as far as Zow-wan and Zung-gar, at least fifty miles distant. This must have been a most expensive work. That part of it, which extends along the peninsula, was beautifully faced with stone. At Arriana, a village to the northward of Tunis, are several arches entire, which I found to be seventy feet high, and the piers that supported them were sixteen feet square. The water channel was vaulted over, and plastered with a strong cement. A person of the ordinary height may walk upright in it; and at intervals are apertures, left open, as well for the admission of fresh air, as for the conveniency of cleaning it. The water mark is near three feet high; but it is impossible to determine the quantity daily conveyed to Carthage by this channel, without knowing the angle of descent, which, in its present imperfect state, cannot be ascertained.

A temple was erected at Zow-wan, and at Zung-gar, over the fountains by which this aqueduct is supplied. That at Zung-gar appears

have been of the Corinthianates very beautifully in niches, probably intended for divinities of the springs.

Eight miles to the westward is the Gulletta, a small communication between the lake and the sea, each side of which is fertile. The lake formerly a spacious port, sufficient to contain a fleet; but from the common being emptied into it, the mud in summer, reduced to six or seven feet, and for the space of a mile along the banks, the bottom is dry. It is valuable, however, for the number of its mullets, esteemed the best on the coast of Barbary. The salt and dried, obtain the appellation of *salic*, and are reckoned a peculiar dainty.

Tunis, anciently Tunes, the capital of the kingdom, is three miles in circumference, very populous nor elegant. It is built on a rising ground, along the western side of the lake, commanding a full view of the Gulletta.

From the number of lakes which surround this city, the air might be very insalubrious; and it would be the case, were it not for the quantity of aromatic plants, in the vicinity, and with which the city is surrounded and bagnios. These contribute to the air, and

The want of sweet water is the capital inconvenience, under which the inhabitants labour: their well water is brackish, and the scarcity of cisterns obliges them to fetch a great part of what they drink from a considerable distance. In all other respects, Tunis enjoys a profusion of all the necessaries of life.

The Tunisiens are more civilized than any other people of Barbary. All affairs with the regency are transacted in such an amicable, liberal way, that I received no small pleasure from attending the consul at his audiences.

This nation has the credit of preferring alliances with the Christian powers, to the uncertain issue of predatory expeditions against them; and from the security it enjoys under the influence of such pacific principles, the advantages of trade, and the progress of manufacture, are neither unknown nor unnoticed.

On an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the sea, is the town of Rhades, the ancient Ades, where Regulus defeated the Carthagenians; and at a small distance are the hills where Hannibal placed his elephants to oppose him.

Proceeding to the south-east, we came to the sanctuary of Scedy Doude, a Moorish saint, whose sepulchre is shewn here. This structure is five yards long; but it appears to be part of a Roman prætorium, from three contiguous mosaic pavements, all of them wrought with the greatest symmetry and exactness, representing horses, birds, fishes, and trees, in such variety of vivid colours, that they exceed some ordinary paintings. *The horse, the insignia of Carthage, is drawn in a bold attitude; nor are the delineations of the other figures inferior in expression.*

Two leagues farther, the Aquilaria landed the troops in pieces by Sabura. It is of great antiquity; but none but an artificial cavern, which leads to the sea, the distant subterraneous passage is about six feet high, and is supported by pillars and arches. In this is undoubtedly the quarry from whence Carthage and her towns received their building stones.

The mountain, under which being shaded with trees, is open to the sea, with steps leading down, and seats for the sun, there cannot be a quarryman who had this place in his eye, but would have made a more commodious description of the place he landed.

Within a long recess there lies
An island shades it from the sun,
And forms a port secure for ships,
Broke by the jutting land on either side
In double streams and briny
Betwixt two rows of rocks,
Appears above, and groves
A grot is form'd beneath, where
To rest the Nereides, and
Down through the crannies
The crystal streams descend

To the north lies Carthage,
The city, from which
The sea can be discerned in fair weather.

From Cape Bon, is the site of the ancient Clupea; but no remains of it are now visible. Masaniſſa was ſuppoſed to have loſt his life, in a deep and rapid river, a little to the ſouthward, in his flight from Bocchar.

Still farther to the ſouth-weſt, lies Gurba, the Curubis of antiquity, which ſeems to have been formerly a place of ſome importance; but the ruins of a large aqueduct, and the cifterns that received the water, are all the antiquities it now poſſeſſes, as memorials of its former grandeur. It is ſaid that the ſea encroached on the port, and a great part of the city; and, indeed, traces of this may ſtill be ſeen in calm weather.

Nabal is five leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Gurba, and is celebrated for its potteries. It is built in a low ſituation, a mile from the ſea-ſhore, not far from the ſite of the ancient Neapolis, which appears to have been a conſiderable city. Here are many inſcriptions; but they are ſo deſaced and filled up with ruſhiſh and mortar, that my guides would not allow me time to decypher and copy them.

Travelling along a rugged road, delightfully ſhaded with olive trees, we came to Haman-et, a ſmall, but opulent, city, compactly built on a low promontory, and naturally ſtrong. Some pillars and blocks of marble are to be ſeen here; but they were probably brought from the ruins in the vicinity.

Near the ſea is a maſoleum, near twenty yards in diameter, erected in the form of a cylindrical *pedeſtal*, with a vault below, and on the *cornice* are ſeveral altars, each inſcribed with the *name* of a different perſon.

Fifty miles from Utica is the city of Bay-jah, the Vacca of Sallust, a commercial town, and the chief mart for corn in the kingdom. This city is built on the declivity of a hill, and is well watered. On the walls, which are raised out of the ancient materials, are several inscriptions. In the adjoining plains, a public fair is kept every summer, to which the most distant Arabian tribes resort, with their flocks and families.

Six leagues west of Tunis, is situated Tuburbo, the Tuburbum Minus of the Romans. Mahomet, a late bey, planted a vast variety of fruit-trees in this vicinity, placing each species in a separate grove, which has a singularly pleasing effect.

In an adjacent valley the same generous and public-spirited prince erected, out of the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, a large massy bridge or dam, with sluices and flood gates, to raise the Me-jerdah to a proper height, to water his plantations. But this was too laudable an undertaking to be long protected in Barbary, and therefore it is entirely broken down and destroyed.

On the east side of the Me-jerdah, is an old triumphal arch, adorned with a variety of niches and festoons, which appear to have been erected in the decline of the Roman empire.

At the angle of a large winding of this river, lie the ruins of the ancient Municipium Hidibillense, now a small village, remarkable only for the inscriptions, the remains of cisterns, the piers and the capitals of columns, and other vestiges of ancient grandeur.

The south-west is Dugga, formerly Thugga, situated on the extremity of a small chain of hills, where are several ancient tombs, mausolea, and

the portico of a temple, beautifully adorned with fluted columns, on the pediment of which is the figure of an eagle, finely executed, and below it, an inscription to the honour of the founders.

At the distance of about a mile and a half, is Beiffons, the Municipium Agbiensium of the ancients, where are the remains of two temples, and of a castle of later workmanship.

Musti, now called Seedy Abdel-abbuss, from a Marabbutt, of that name, interred there, is situated in a plain, within sight of Beiffons, and is remarkable for the remains of a beautiful triumphal arch, near which is a stone charged with an inscription in honour of Augustus Cæsar.

At a small distance stands Keff, the Sicca Veneria of the Romans, which is a frontier city, and the third for opulence and strength in the kingdom. It stands on the declivity of a hill, with a plentiful spring rising in the middle of it. A few inscriptions are the only remains of antiquity to be found here.

Tubernoke, the Oppidum Tuburnicense of Pliny, lies seven leagues to the southward of Tunis, and is built in the form of a crescent, between two ridges of a very verdant mountain, that forms a variety of windings and narrow defiles. The only antiquity it contains, is the gate of a large edifice, over which is a spreading pair of stag's horns, well delineated in basso relievo.

On the north-east extremity of a mountain, named Zow-aan, is a small flourishing town, of the same name, famed for the dyeing of scarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen. The stream used for this purpose was conveyed to Carthage *and over the main spring was a temple, the ruin*

of which are still visible. On an ancient gate of the city, is carved a ram's head, and under it the word, Auxilio; from which it may be inferred, that the city was dedicated to Jupiter Ammon.

We shall now take a view of the winter circuit of the bey. Here few signs remain of the amazing fertility ascribed to this track by the ancients. The maritime parts, in particular, are arid and sterile.

Herkla, the Heraclea of the lower empire, and probably the Adrumetum of the earlier ages, is built on a promontory; and, if we may be allowed to judge of its former grandeur, by the remaining ruins, it will appear a place of importance rather than extent. That part of the promontory which formed the port, seems to have been walled in to the very brink of the sea; and to the south-west of this promontory, lies the harbour which Cæsar could not enter, in his pursuit of Varus.

Susa is the next remarkable place on the coast. It stands on the northern extremity of a long range of eminences, about five leagues from Herkla. It is the chief market for oil in the kingdom; and also carries on a flourishing trade in linens. Here are several columns of granite, and other vestiges of former magnificence.

At some distance from Susa is Sahaleel, which contains some antiquities. It stands in the same chain as the former city, about a mile from the sea; and was probably the ancient Ruspina.

Five miles distant is Monasteer, a neat thriving walled round; but which can lay no claim to extraordinary antiquity. At some distance Demass, the ancient Thapsus, from whose extensive ruins, several modern towns in the vicinity

ity have been raised. There still remains a great art of the cothon, which is formed of a composition of small pebbles and mortar, so strongly cemented, that the solid rock could not be more ard or durable.

El Media is situated on a peninsula, five miles to the south of the last-mentioned place, and appears to have been formerly a place of great strength. The port, forming an area of one hundred yards square, lies within the walls of the city; but is now wholly choked up. Leo says, it was founded by Mahdi, the first patriarch of Kair-wan; but though it may have been rebuilt by him, there is something too regular and legant in the remaining capitals, entablatures, and other pieces of the ancient masonry, defaced as they are at present, to suspect the founder to have been an Arabian.

Elalia, which seems to be the ancient Achola, or Acilla, contains little remarkable. A little beyond it is Ca-poudia, the Ammonis Promontorium of Strabo, a long narrow strip of land, which stretching a great way into the sea, has a watch tower on its extremity, with the traces of several ruins, probably belonging to the city built there by Justinian.

From this cape to the island of Jerba is a succession of small flat islands and quicksands. Of these shallows the inhabitants of the coast make so small advantage, by wading a mile or two from the shore, and fixing hurdles of reeds in the various windings, by which means they inclose a vast number of fish.

Asfax is a neat commercial town, where the inhabitants, by the indulgence of the *cadi*, enjoy exemption from many oppressions, so severe

felt in other parts of Barbary, and are free to sels the fruits of their labours. This place been chiefly erected out of the ruins of Th once a famous maritime city.

Four leagues to the south-west of Ther Maha-refs, perhaps the Macodama of the anc a small village, where are the ruins of an old tle, and some cisterns, said to have been bu Sultan Ben Eglib, whose memory is still in veneration, for his public spirit and benefic

At Gabs, a new city rising from the remain a former one, bearing the same name, are square granite pillars, unlike any thing of kind I had seen in Barbary. The old city, with these ruins are seen, was built upon a ground, and appears to have been formerly w by the sea, which has now receded to some tance.

Here are several large plantations of palm but the fruit is reckoned of an inferior quality. The chief branch of trade, however, for which this city is distinguished, arises from the culture of the albenna plant, which grows in great quantities in the gardens; and its leaves, being cut and pounded, are disposed of to great advantage in all the markets of the kingdom.

Leaving the sea-coast, and taking an inland course, we soon arrived at Hydrah, situated in a narrow valley, watered by a rivulet; and

mnns. Some again are square, compact builds, with a niche in one of the fronts, or a balcony on the top; but the inscriptions are generally obliterated by time, or defaced by the malice of Arabs. However, on a triumphal arch, more remarkable for its magnitude than its beauty, is a Latin inscription in very large letters; but without the usual additions of name and place.

Kair-wan, which lies eight leagues west of Alexandria, is the Vico Augusti of the ancients. It is the second, and esteemed the second city in the kingdom for trade and population. It stands in a fertile plain, and at a small distance, without the walls are a pond and a capacious cistern, built to receive the rain-water, which, putrifying in the heat of summer, causes agues and other distempers. There are some beautiful remains of ancient architecture. The great mosque is supported by an almost incredible number of granite pillars, which amount to five hundred. I could not see a single legible inscription.

To the westward of Kair-wan are the ruins of Alexandria, the Turzo of Ptolemy, where are several vaulted chambers, filled with sulphureous steams, much frequented by the Arabs, in diseases that indicate the propriety of sweating. The river Mergaleel waters the surrounding country, and is used by the Arabs to flood the extensive meadows on its banks, which are seldom refreshed by rain.

Near the ancient Sufetula, now Spaitla, is a magnificent triumphal arch, of the Corinthian order, consisting of one large arch and two smaller, one on each side, charged with an inscription, of which a fragment remains. From thence to the city is a pavement of black stones, with a parapet

parapet wall to inclose it. At the extremity of this pavement, we pass through a beautiful portico, which leads into a spacious court, adorned with the ruins of three contiguous temples; but the roofs, porticos, and fronts, are demolished, though all the other walls, with their pediments and entablatures, remain entire. In each of them is a niche, fronting the portico, and behind that, in the centre of the edifice, is a small chamber, perhaps intended for a vestry.

On an eminence, to the south-west of Spaitla, is Cassareen. The river Derb winds below it; and on a precipice that overhangs the river is a triumphal arch, more remarkable for the quantity and value of the materials, than for the beauty and elegance of the design. It consists of one large arch, surmounted with an attic structure, that has some ornaments, resembling the Corinthian, on the entablature, though the pilasters are wholly Gothic. But notwithstanding the rudeness of the workmanship, and the singularity of the situation, it is charged with an inscription, in which Manlius Felix, the founder, is gratefully commemorated.

In the plains below the city are many mausolea, on one of which is an inscription in elegaic verse. This place seems to have received its present name from the mausolea, which, at a distance, have the appearance of so many towers or fortresses.

Jemme, the Tisdra of Cæsar, contains many antiquities, such as columns, altars with defaced inscriptions, and many trunks and arms of marble statues, one of which is of the colossal size; another is a naked Venus, in the attitude of the Medicean. Both these are well executed; but the hands are broken off.

This place is also remarkably distinguished by the beautiful remains of a spacious amphitheatre, originally consisting of sixty-four arches, and four orders of columns. The upper order has suffered considerably by the Arabs, as this place was used as a fortress in a late revolt. On the inside, the platform of the seats, with the galleries and vomitoria conducting to them, are still remaining. The arena is nearly circular; and in the centre is a deep well of hewn stone, where the pillar, that supported the velum or awning, may be supposed to have been fixed.

This structure seems to have been raised about the time of the Antonines; and as the elder Gordian was proclaimed emperor at this city, it is probable that he might be the founder, from a principle of gratitude to the place where he obtained the purple.

To the southward lies Rugga, the ancient Caga, famous for a spacious cistern, that formerly supplied the whole city with water. Its roof is supported by several rows of massy pillars.

Farre-anah, which, from its sequestered situation and other circumstances, was probably the *Thala* of Sallust, lies in the same parallel with Rugga, and was once an extensive city, though it has now no other remains of its ancient grandeur, but a few columns, which the Arabs have not yet removed from their pedestals.

This place was well situated for water, having a considerable brook running under its walls, and several wells within its circumference, each of them surrounded with a corridore, and vaulted over with a cupola. This, with the purity of its air, is the only local advantage of the town; for excepting a small extent of ground to the south

...ing this valley, we are
...other view than that of a d
...perpetual drought, and glo
...an ardent sun.

... of twelve leagues to the
... the ancient Capfa, on a
... by mountains. The
... is more luxuriant than that
... from being chequered with
... and other fruit-trees. This
... however, is of small extent, fo
... the eye, which wanders on th
... of an interchange of naked hi
... water which refreshes these plantati
... from two fountains, one of which
... within the citadel, and the other in the cen
... The latter is probably the fou
... by Sallust. It is still walled i
... rages itself into a basin, designed
... bath.

... springs, uniting their streams

In the El Jerced, or Dry Country, a part of the abara belonging to the Tunifians, the villages are built with mud walls, and rafters of palms, like those in Algiers. Among these rude materials, however, may be found granite pillars and Roman inscriptions. The principal production of this track is dates, which the inhabitants exchange for wheat, barley, linen, and other articles. The dates of Tozer are most esteemed; and great quantities are exported from thence to Ethiopia, for the purchase of black slaves.

In this district lies the Lake of Marks, so called from a number of trunks of palm-trees placed at proper distances, to direct the caravans in their journeys over the plain. Were it not for such assistances, travelling would be here both difficult and dangerous; for so extensive is this level, that the horizon is as proper for astronomical observations as the seas.

The lake extends near twenty leagues in length, and where I crossed it, was about six leagues in breadth. It contains many islands, one of which is of some magnitude, and covered with dates, which, according to a tradition of the Arabs, sprung from the stones of that fruit, brought thither by an Egyptian army for their subsistence.

Near the eastern extremity of the lake, is a solid mountain of salt, of a reddish purple colour, as hard as stone. However, what particles are washed down by the dews, become as white as snow, and lose that bitterness which they possess in their native bed.

Proceeding a considerable way through a desolate country, without either herbage or water we come to El-hanfmah, one of the frontier

towns, where the Tunisiens have a garrison. At a small distance are some remains of antiquity.

This place received its name from its hot baths, the general resort of the afflicted from all parts of the kingdom. These calid springs are but very indifferently sheltered from the weather, by a wretched thatched covering. Their basons are about twelve feet square and four deep, with stone benches a little below the surface of the water, for the bathers to sit on. One of them has received the appellation of the Bath of Lepers.

The water of those springs forms a rivulet, which, after being employed to water the gardens, directs its course towards the Lake of Marks, but at a few miles distance is lost in the sand.

We now proceed to make some remarks on the manners and customs of the natives of Barbary, and on its climate and productions.

The vagrant, unsettled life of the Arabs, and the perpetual annoyances the Moors suffer from the Turks, will not permit either of them to enjoy that liberty and security which nurse the arts and sciences. Hence the knowledge of medicine, of philosophy, and the mathematics, once so flourishing among the Arabs, is now in a manner lost.

The children of the Moors and Turks are sent to school at an early age, where they are taught to read and write for about a penny a week. Instead of paper, each boy is furnished with a piece of thin square board, slightly daubed over with whiting, on which he forms his letters, and defaces or renews them at pleasure.

The scholar having made some progress in the *Koran*, is next initiated in the several mysteries and ceremonies of religion. When he has distinguished himself in any of those branches

learning, he is richly dressed, mounted on a horse finely caparisoned, and conducted through the streets, amidst the acclamations of his schoolfellows, while the friends and relations of his parents congratulate themselves on the proficiency of their son, and load him with gifts.

While I was at Algiers, I cultivated the acquaintance of such persons as were most eminent for learning; and though, from their natural shyness to strangers and contempt of Christians, it is difficult to contract an intimacy with them; yet I soon found, that their chief astronomer, who superintends and regulates the hours of prayer, had not skill enough to construct a sundial: that the whole art of navigation, as practised at Algiers and Tunis, consisted of nothing more than what is termed pricking of a chart, and distinguishing the eight principal points of the compass; and that even chemistry, formerly the favourite science of these people, at present reaches no farther than simple distillation.

The physicians chiefly study the Spanish edition of Dioscorides; but the figures of the plants and the animals are more regarded than the descriptions. Yet, unlettered as these people are, they are naturally subtle and ingenious, and want only application and encouragement to render them successful in literary pursuits.

The Mahometans, adopting the predestinarian principles, generally leave the disorders to which they are subject to contend with nature; or make use of charms and incantations. Bagnios, however, are very commonly resorted to, and *they have a few general remedies.* Thus, in *pleuritic and rheumatic cases, they make several unctures on the part affected with a red*

iron, repeating the operation according to the violence of the disease, and the strength of the patient. They pour fresh butter, almost boiling hot, into all simple gun-shot wounds. The prickly pear*, roasted, is applied hot, for the cure of bruises, swellings, and inflammations; and a dram or two of the root of the round birthwort is reckoned a specific for the cholic. Some of them innocate for the smallpox; but the practice is by no means general in this part of Barbary.

They have few compound medicines; however, they use a mixture of myrrh, saffron, aloes, and fyrrup of myrtle berries, in pestilential disorders.

I have examined some of their ancient kalendars, in which the sun's place, the semidiurnal and nocturnal arch, the duration and end of twilight, with the several hours for prayer for each day in the month, are calculated with minute exactitude, and beautifully inserted in proper columns; but these are now as little consulted as their ancient mathematical instruments, of whose uses they are become ignorant.

Notwithstanding the skill of their ancestors in arithmetic and algebra, not one in twenty thousand appears to be at present acquainted with the first operations in these fundamental branches of the mathematics; yet the merchants are very dexterous in addition and subtraction by memory; and have also a singular method of numeration, by putting their hands into each others sleeves, and touching each other with this or that finger, or a particular joint, each denoting a determined sum or number. Thus, without moving

* The *datura stramonium* of Linnaeus.

air lips, they conclude bargains of the greatest value.

Several tribes of the Arabs go bareheaded in all seasons, as Massaniassa did of old, binding their temples only with a narrow fillet to prevent their hair from falling into their eyes. The Moors and Turks, however, with some of the other Arabs, wear a small cap of scarlet woollen cloth, the manufacture of the country. The turban is folded round the bottom of these caps, and by the fashion of the folds, the different civil and military ranks are distinguished.

The Arabs wear a loose garment, called a *hyke*, which is usually six yards long and five in breadth. This they wrap round them, girding it with a sash, and by day it serves for a complete dress, and by night for a bed and covering. Above the *hyke* they have a cloak, or upper garment, called a *Burnoose*, which is woven in one piece, with a kind of hood to receive the head.

It is tight about the neck, and widens below, according to the shape. This cloak is never worn, except in rainy or severe weather.

Some of them have a close-bodied frock, or *unic*, under their *hyke*, with or without sleeves. When warm with exercise, this is the only vestment they retain.

Their girdles are usually of worsted, woven into variety of figures, and made to wrap several times round their bodies. One extremity being doubled and sewed along the edges, serves for a purse. In this girdle the Turks and Arabs fix their knives and poignards; while the writers distinguish themselves by an inkhorn, suspended in the same situation.

The Turks and Moors wear linen under their tunics; but the Arabs, in general, have only woollen vestments. However, it is customary for the bridegroom and bride of the latter nation to wear a shirt at the celebration of their nuptials, which they never pull off while it will hang together. The sleeves of those worn by the men are wide and open at the wrists, while those of the women are made of gauze and different coloured ribbons, interchangeably sewed together.

The Bedoweens, who live in tents, do not usually wear drawers; but the citizens of both sexes generally appear in them, especially when they go abroad or receive visits. The virgins are distinguished from the matrons, by having this part of their dress made of needlework, striped silk, or linen; but when the women are in their domestic privacies, they lay aside all their other vestments, and bind only a towel round their loins.

It is observable that, when the Moorish women appear in public, they constantly fold themselves up so closely in their hykes, that very little of their face can be seen; but in the summer months, when they retire to their country seats, they walk abroad with less caution and reserve, and, on the approach of a stranger, only let fall their veils.

They all affect to have long hair, which they collect into one lock on the binder part of the head, binding and plaiting it with ribbons; but where nature has been less liberal to them, they supply the defect by artificial locks. The hair thus adorned, they tie close together above the several corners of a triangular piece done in curious needlework. Those

a superior rank wear a *farmah*, as it called, which is nearly of the same shape as the other head-dress, but formed of thin flexible plates of gold or silver, perforated, and engraved in imitation of lace. A handkerchief of silk, gauze, or painted linen, closely bound about the *farmah*, and negligently falling on the lock of hair, completes the female attire.

However, none of the ladies think themselves finished in decoration, till they have tinged the hair and edges of their eyelids with the powder of lead ore. This operation is performed by dipping a wooden bodkin, of the thickness of a quill, into the powder, and then drawing it under the eyelids, over the pupil of the eye, which communicates a dusky tint, that is supposed to add a wonderful grace to persons of all complexions.

This practice is of great antiquity; for we find that Jezebel "painted her face;" or, according to the sense of the original, "set off her eyes with the powder of lead ore." Indeed, this kind of beautifying was not only used by the eastern nations, but also by the Greeks and Romans.

The Turks and Moors are early risers, and constantly perform their devotions at break of day. After this, each person is employed in his vocation till ten in the morning, the usual dinner hour; and returns again to business till afternoon prayers; when all kind of work ceases, and the shops are shut up.

The supper commonly follows the prayers of sun-set, and repeating the same at the setting of the watch, when darkness commences, they retire to bed immediately after.

Some of the graver persons, who have regular employment, spend the day, either in conversation in the barbers shops, in the baza at the coffee-house; while a great part of Turkish and Moorish youth, with many of unmarried soldiers, attend their concubines in the fields, where they make merry with and wine, though the latter is prohibited by religion.

The lives of the Arabs are one continual of indolence or amusement. When they are called abroad by any pastime, they spend it in loitering at home, smoking their pipes, reposing themselves under some neighbourly shade. They have not the least relish for domestic enjoyments; and are seldom known to converse with their wives, or to fondle their children.

The Arab places his highest satisfaction on horse, and is seldom alert but when riding at speed, or engaged in the chase. The eastern nations, in general, are very accomplished hunters, and delight in hunting.

When the lion is the noble game they pursue, a whole district is summoned to appear, forming themselves into a circle, at first enclosing a space three or four miles in circuit, according



Turkish Amusements

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they seldom fail having some agreeable
 ter hares, jackals, leopards, or other wild

It is a common observation in this
 that the moment the lion is roused, he
 leavour to seize on the person nearest
 suffer himself to be cut in pieces, before
 relinquish his hold.

ing is a principal diversion among the
 and the gentry of the kingdom of Tunis,
 he woods afford a beautiful variety of
 nd falcons. Those who delight in fowl-
 head of springing the game with dogs,
 emselves with a piece of canvass stretched
 vo reeds, and painted with the figure of
 rd. Thus concealed, the fowler walks
 the brakes and avenues, looking through
 ertures a little below the bottom of the
 o observe what passes before him.

singular, that the partridges and some
 rds, on the approach of the canvass, covey
 ; while the woodcock, quail, and other
 us birds, will, on seeing it, stand still
 lock of astonishment. Thus the sports-
 s an opportunity of coming near them;
 uring the screen upon the ground, and
 g the muzzle of his piece through one of
 es, he sometimes kills a whole covey at

Arabs have also another method of catch-
 tridges; for, observing that, after being
 two or three times, they become fatigued
 guid, they then run in upon them, and
 hem down with sticks, called *zerwatties*,
 ound with iron, or inlaid with pewter or
 Many of the Arabs, indeed, are not ma
 ste

several years ago. Upon meeting one another, the inferior salutation of, "Peace be to you." The inferiors, out of deference to the superiors, kiss the feet, knees, or garments of the superiors, while the children or kinsfolk kiss the hands to their parents and age-mates.

When they meet each other, they lay the right arm round each other's neck, while those, who are in equal rank, age and dignity, mutually lay the right arm round the shoulder of each other.

Next to the B. - - - and other great solemnities, the wife complements her husband by kissing him.

In this country, persons of the highest character, like the ancient patriarchs and the heathen Homer, perform the most menial offices. The greatest prince is not ashamed to fetch water from his flock, and kill it: while the peasant hastens to prepare her fire and kettle, to dress

principles, that the guest, who has been so cautiously and hospitably entertained at night, sometimes overtaken and pillaged by his host in the morning.

However, they are not destitute of virtues, and some of the higher order. Some of the westerns carry on a trade with the barbarous nations living on the Niger, without ever seeing the persons they deal with, or having once broken through that original charter of commerce, which, from time immemorial, has been settled between

them. The mode of transacting business is as follows: At a certain season of the year, they make this journey in a numerous caravan, carrying with them strings of coral, glass beads, knives, scissars, and other articles. On their arriving at the destination, which is on a certain day of the moon, and in the evening several heaps of gold are placed at a small distance from each other, against the Moors place so many of their trinkets as they judge equivalent.

The Nigrilians the next morning approve of the gain, they take up the trinkets and leave the gold, or else make some deductions from it, till they are satisfied as to the fairness of the exchange. Thus they transact business without the least instance of perfidy or dishonesty. The ancient manner of plighting their troth, by giving out of each other's hand, is at present only a marriage ceremony among the Algerines.

The contract is to be first agreed upon between the parents; in which mention is made, not only of the amount of money which the bridegroom is to settle on the bride, but of the several changes of the value of the quantity of the jewels, and the number of the attendants.

ber of slaves by which the bride is to be attended the first time she meets her lord.

The parties never see each other till theriage is to be consummated, when, the relatives being withdrawn, the bridegroom first unveils then undresses the bride. The husband may carry away his wife when he pleases, upon the failure of the dowry he has settled upon her; he cannot take her again, till after she has been married and bedded with another man.

That civility and respect which the nations of Europe pay to the fair sex, is here considered as a subversion of the laws of nature, which assign the pre-eminence to man. The wives in Barbary are only considered as a lower order or class of servants, on whom is devolved the greatest part of the care of the family, the labours and toils of business. While the lazy husband is reclining under some neighbouring shade, the young men and maidens attend their slaves. The wives are either all day employed at their grinding at the mill, or dressing provision; to conclude the day, they take a pitcher on their heads, and tying their sucking children to their backs, fetch water, sometimes from the well, at two or three miles.

Yet amidst all this slavish employment the country dames, nor those of better families and cities, will lay aside their nose jewels, or their bracelets, which are considered as necessary ornaments; nor will they omit tinging their faces with lead ore. So prevalent is custom, and so great are the effects of female vanity and pride, that even the uncivilized and the civilized!

A very considerable number of the women would be esteemed beauties, even

Their children have the most delicate complexions; but the boys are so much exposed to cold, that they soon contract a swarthy hue. However, the girls, being better protected, preserve their beauty till they reach the age of thirty, after which they cease to be prolific. A female is sometimes a mother at eleven, and a grandmother at twenty-two; and as their lives are not shorter in colder climates, these matrons sometimes see several successive generations.

The nation is more superstitious than the Arabs, and in the generality of the Turks. They suspend a figure of a naked hand round the necks of their children, and paint upon it their ships and houses, as a protection against an evil eye. The adults always carry about with them some copy of the Koran, which they place under their breast, or sew under their caps, to avert fascination and witchcraft, and to secure them from sickness and misfortunes. The efficacy of these charms are supposed to be so universal, that they hang them round the necks of their cattle and

This opinion is very widely disseminated and extended, that many diseases proceed from some evil spirit given to the *Jenoune*, a sort of beings created by the Mahometans between angels and devils.

These are supposed to frequent shades and mountains, and to assume the form of reptiles, and being always in their way, are liable to be killed and hurt. When any one therefore is sick or sickly, he fancies he has injured one of these invisible agents, and immediately the women who are skilled in these ceremonies, go on a sabbath day with frankincense and other perfume to the neighbouring spring, and there sacrifice

swaying over their heads, or in meditation. Their chaplet usually consists of three beads, on touching each of which the words "God be praised—God is great—forgive me!" This saintship goes by success and the son, provided he can put a grave on the matter, is entitled to the same reverence as the father.

Some of these impostors pretend to see and to converse with the Deity: while others pretend to work miracles. Being in company with Seedy Mustapha, the caliph of the province, he told me in the presence of a number of Arabian Sheiks, who vouched for the fact, that a neighbouring Marabbutt had a solid bar which, at his pleasure, would give as loud a sound, and do as much execution as a piece of ordnance; and that once, the whole Algerine army, demanding too exorbitant a tax from the Algerians under his protection, were put to flight by it.

, and at the violent agonies he counter-
 ne time, I was afterwards convinced that
 was a deception ; and that the fire and
 th which he was enveloped, arose from
 and sulphur which he had contrived to
 : under his burnoose.

le of architecture, both in Barbary and
 vant, seems to be continued the same,
 alteration, from the most early ages.
 ses are square, with flat roofs, sur-
 a court, where alone they receive any
 al decorations. Indeed, large doors,
 chambers, marble pavements, cloistered
 id fountains playing in the centre, are
 ted to a climate so extremely hot.

ets are generally narrow, and have a
 ge of shops on each side. On entering
 e principal houses, we pass first through
 or gateway, with benches on each side,
 e family receives visits and transacts bu-
 ad few persons, even the nearest rela-
 admitted farther, except on extraordi-
 fions.

ence you pass into the court, which, ly-
 to the weather, is adorned according to
 nce or fancy of the owner ; and when a
 of people on any festal occasion assemble,
 seldom received into the chambers, but
 i this court, which is then covered with
 carpets for their more commodious en-
 nt ; and to shelter them from the heat
 n, an awning is extended from one side
 ther. To this covering, which may be
 spread at pleasure, the Psalmist seems to
 that beautiful expression, " *Th*
ut the heavens like a curtain,"

The court is generally surrounded by galleries, as the house is stories high, and is enclosed by iron bars, or lattice work, to prevent the galleries running into spacious the same length with the court, but never having a communication with one of these apartments frequently for family, particularly when several persons rent of a house, whence their extremely populous in proportion to the

The mosques are built exactly in the same manner with our churches; but, instead of pews or benches, the floor is only covered with mats, and a pulpit is erected near the centre, from whence the imam, or one of the imams, every Friday reads a portion of the Koran, and exhorts the people to piety and good works.

The places of sepulture lie at a distance from the towns. Each family has a place of sepulture walled in, where the bones of the deceased have reposed for many generations. In these enclosures, the graves are all distinct, and each having a stone placed upright at the head and feet; while the intermediate spaces are either planted with flowers, or covered with tiles.

the latter the mountains. The Bedoweens have oblong tents, covered with a coarse hair

These habitations are of different sizes, according to the number of tenants in each. They have partitions, which render the lodgings of a family distinct. These people have neither mats nor bedding : a mat, or carpet, supplies the place, and their only covering is a hyke, which is used both by night and day.

When we found any considerable number of tents together, and sometimes they have amounted to three hundred, they were generally pitched in a circular form, and the area they inclosed was filled with the cattle*. The description Virgil has given of their manner of living and camping, is as just as when it was drawn.

Kabyles, again, construct their dwellings of mud daubed over with mud, or of clay baked in the sun ; and cover them with straw or supported with reeds or the slight branches of trees. The largest cot seldom contains more than one apartment, which, of consequence, serves for every domestic use ; and often a corner is occupied by the young of their flocks.

In these huts the women fabricate their blanched hykes, and the goats hair cloth for tents ; weaving them not with a shuttle, but sing every thread with their fingers ; a task as tedious as it is useless, when looms might

be the principal branch of the trade and manufacture of Barbary is carpets. These are made

It is likewise the practice in the Hottentot kraals, and nations differ from each other but by slight shades, from the influence of the same climate.

of coarser materials, and are less beautifully designed than in Turkey; but being softer and cheaper, they are preferred to repose on. Both at Algiers and Tunis, they weave velvets, taffeties, and several kinds of silks. Coarse linen is universally fabricated all over the country; but that of Susa is of a fine texture. The greatest part of these manufactures are designed for home consumption; nor are they in every instance adequate to the demand. Hence they supply the deficiencies by importations from Europe.

The cultivated parts of this country enjoy a very salubrious and temperate air; neither too hot in summer, nor cold in winter. During the space of twelve years, in which I attended the factory at Algiers, the thermometer sunk only twice to the freezing point, and then the whole country was covered with snow. The seasons are insensibly blended; and the extraordinary equability in the temperature of the climate, appears from the barometer never ranging more than an inch and a half in all the vicissitudes of the weather.

Rain is seldom known to fall in summer; and in most parts of the desert, the clouds rarely refresh the earth at any season. When I was at Tozer, in December 1727, we had a small drizzling rain for two hours, on which several of the houses, which, as usual, were only built of palm branches and tiles baked in the sun, tumbled to the ground, by imbibing the moisture; and had the rain been of longer continuance, or the drops the whole city would doubtless have dissolved and dropped to pieces.

In other districts, the first rains fall in September and October, after which the Arabs break

and, and begin to sow their corn and If the latter rains fall in the middle of s they usually do, the crop is reckoned and the harvest commences about the lay or the beginning of June.

y produces several kinds of grain, besides of Europe, excepting oats. Among the us plants for the use of man, are rice, nite sort of millet, and some kinds of known in England.

loors and Arabs still continue the primi- om of treading out their corn, which is a but less cleanly method than ours. Af- grain is separated from the chaff, it is i subterraneous magazines, two or three of which are sometimes contiguous, the of them capable of containing four hun- nels.

ons of all kinds are extremely cheap. e frequently bought for three halfpence sheep for three shillings and sixpence, v and a calf for a guinea. It is happy ommon people, that they can have a the best wheat for fifteen or eighteen or they are all great consumers of bread, generality of the eastern nations, and rths of them entirely subsist on vege- luce.

s and villages the bread is usually lea- d baked in public ovens; but among weens, the dough is no sooner kneaded made into thin cakes, which are either the coals, or fried in a pan with butter.

European fruits, and many indigenous ound here, except the hazle-nut, the gooseberry, and the currant. In hor- ticulture

though not very abundant. It is found in the mountainous district of Boujeiah, and brought to Algiers in small bars.

In this place it may not be amiss to relate a popular story, in this country, of the restoration of Mahomet, Bey of Tunis. This prince had the misfortune to be dethroned by his subjects; but having the reputation of being acquainted with the philosopher's stone, Hojiah, Dey of Algiers, engaged to reinstate him in his dignity, on condition of his being the secret. The bargain was quickly concluded, and Mahomet was restored; when, to fulfil his promise, he sent the Dey of Algiers, with pomp and ceremony, a number of mattocks and plough-shares. They emblematically instructed him, that the real wealth of nations must be derived from a diligent attendance on agricultural labour; and that the only philosopher's stone he knew, was the art of converting

then on the coast, told them that he had a Hampshire cow on board his ship, that gave a gallon of milk daily, which is as much as half a dozen of the best Barbary cows will yield in that island.

The goats and sheep, however, assist to supply dairies; the cheese being chiefly made of goat's milk. Instead of rennet, they use, in sum-mer, the flowers of the great-headed thistle, or artichoke, to turn the milk. Their cheeses are usually of the shape and size of a penny loaf. Their butter is neither of such a consistence, nor so well flavoured, as ours. It is made by putting cream into a goat's skin, which being suspended from one side of the tent to the other, tossed to and fro in one uniform direction, occasions the separation of the butter from the milk.

The sheep here are of two varieties; one of which is common all over the Levant, as well as in Persia, is distinguished by having a large broad back, consisting of hard solid fat, not inferior to our tallow. Those of the other variety are nearly all as our fallow deer, and, excepting the conformation of the head, are not very different in appearance.

The gelding among the horses, an ox among the horned cattle, or a wether among the sheep, is never known in this country. The Mahometans look it an act of great cruelty to castrate any animal of their own species; however, they have a method of destroying the generative power of the males of animals, not wanted for the preservation of the species, which is performed by squeezing the testicles.

and butter, or on such commodities as they
exchange with the produce of their superfluities.
Hence the number of cattle is continually
increasing, notwithstanding the consumption
of them in the towns.

Of cattle, not naturally tame, is a species
of wild cow, nearly of the size and colour
of a deer. The young calves of this breed, however,
will quickly grow tame, and are herded with
the domestic cattle.

The lerwee is a species of goat, so extremely
timorous, that, when pursued, it will precipitate
itself down rocks and precipices. It is
of the size of a heifer, but the body is more robust
and it has a tuft of shaggy hair on the back of the
neck. The horns, which are above a foot long,
are twisted and turned back. There are
several species of the antelope and deer kind.

Among the ravenous beasts, the lion and
panther hold the first rank; for the tiger

and carry off a sheep or a goat. However, when the Arabs catch him, they make a hearty meal on his flesh, which is esteemed as good as veal.

The dubbah is likewise a very fierce animal. It is of the size of a wolf, but has a flatter body. Its neck is so stiff, that on looking behind, or snatching obliquely at any object, it is obliged to turn its whole body. Its colour is a reddish buff or dun, with some transverse streaks of brown. The mane is nearly a span long; and the feet, which are armed with claws, serve to dig up the roots of plants, and sometimes the graves of the dead.

The saadh is spotted like a leopard; but the skin is coarser and of a deeper colour, and the animal is reckoned less fierce. This creature is supposed, by the Arabs, to be generated between a lion and a female leopard. There are also two other animals marked like the leopard; but their spots are darker, and their fur somewhat longer and softer.

The jackal, and an animal called the black-eared cat, are both supposed to find out prey for the lion, and are therefore called the lion's provider; though it is much to be doubted, whether there be any friendly correspondence between them*. In the night, indeed, these and other animals are prowling in search of prey, and in the morning they have frequently been seen gnawing such carcases as the lion is supposed to have fed on before. This, and the promiscuous

* The fact seems to be, that the lion has sagacity enough to follow the track of animals which hunt by the scent, and being the strongest, comes in for the prey they discover; and when he is gorged, they partake of the offals.

both have been found lying together.

Barbary contains likewise bears, apes, rabbits, ferrets, weasels, porcupines, foxes, lions, and several species of lizards.

Of the serpent kind, the most remarkable is the thaibanne, some of which are said to be four yards long; and I have seen pictures of their skins, which were four inches in diameter. The zurreike, which, as we have seen, is a native of the desert, is about three inches long, very slender, and capable of crawling along with great swiftness.

The most malignant, however, of this kind is the leffah, which answers the description of the burning diplas of the ancients, and is about above a foot long.

Among the feathered tribe are eagles, vultures, the crow of the desert, and the shagara. The latter is of the size and shape of the crow, but its body is brownish; the head, neck, and breast are of a light green; and the wings and tail

fers not only in magnitude, but also in having black head, with a tuft of dark blue feathers immediately below it. The belly of both is white; the back and wings of a buff colour, spotted with brown; but the tail is lighter, and marked with black transverse streaks.

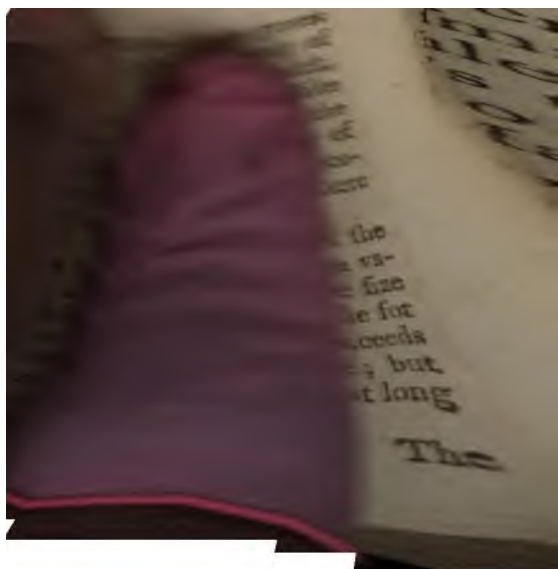
The kitawiah frequents the most sterile spots, where the rhaad does the best cultivated. It resembles a dove in shape and size, and has short feathered feet. The body is of a livid hue, spotted with black; and on the throat is the figure of a crescent, of beautiful yellow. The tip of each feather is spotted with white, and the middle is long and pointed. The flesh, both of this and the rhaad, is agreeably flavoured, and easy of digestion.

Partridges, quails, woodcocks, and several other kinds of wild fowl, fit for the table, are plentiful enough.

Among the most singular tenants of the groves is the green thrush, which, in vivid beauty of colour, is not inferior to any. His head, neck, back, are of a light green; the breast white spotted; the wings of a lark colour; the tip of a bright yellow; and the extremity of the tail and wings are tipped with the same colour.

This bird is migratory, and only seen here in the summer months.

The capsa sparrow is of a lark colour; but the breast is somewhat lighter, and shines with a variable lustre. This bird, which is about the size of the common house sparrow, is remarkable for the sweetness of its note, which infinitely exceeds that of the canary bird or the nightingale; but of such a delicate nature, that it cannot long subsist in a different climate.



The insects are too numerous to mention. One of the most beautiful is a butterfly of whose wings is nearly four inches all over elegantly streaked with orange yellow, except the edges of the lower which being indented and ending in a strip or lappet, of an inch long, are lined with yellow, and near the tail is a crimson spot.

Such is Dr. Shaw's account of Barotsi. We shall now attend him into the Holy Land.



TRAVELS OF
DR. THOMAS SHAW,
 INTO
 SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND,

interspersed with the coincident Remarks of other distinguished Travellers in that Quarter.

TO avoid unnecessary repetitions respecting a country so often described as the Holy Land, and to embrace in a small compass the most valuable accounts of Jerusalem in particular, we have made use of Dr. Shaw's travels as the basis of this article; but, in trying to complete it, we have called in the assistance of Maundrell, Wood, and others. It is probable, also, that in the progress of our work, we shall have an opportunity of following some modern, though not superior authorities. Therefore, our present brevity will be

and, as it is generally called by
 ves its appellation from being the
 ancient prophets displayed their
 vers, and where our Saviour him-
 where, after bringing life and
 it by the gospel, he suffered for
 it was anciently known by the
 , from the Philistines, and c
 Q 3 Jud

Judea, from the patriarch Judah. Its about one hundred and fifty miles, and it eighty. On the north it is bounded by Libanus, which separates it from that pæria called Phœnicia; on the east by Mo mon, which divides it from Arabia Des the south by Arabia Petræa, and on the the Mediterranean. It is situated in the fourth and fifth climate, between 31 and 33 degrees north latitude.

Though the heat, from the situation, supposed to be intense, at some seasons, yet Libanus, during winter, is wholly covered in snow, which affects the whole country, as far as Sidon, with a most subtile and cold. The westerly winds are usually accompanied by rain, and those from the east by dry weather. In general, however, the air is temperate, particularly at a distance from the mountains.

In travelling by night through the Mount Ephraim, Dr. Shaw says, they often attend for more than an hour by an ignis fatuus that assumed a variety of surprising appearances. Sometimes it was globular; sometimes it resembled the flame of a candle; when it was extinguished it would spread itself, and involve the whole party in its pale inoffensive light. When it was contracting itself, it would seem to vanish in a moment; but in a few moments would reappear, or, moving from place to place, would at intervals, over two or three acres of ground, be observed, that in the preceding day the atmosphere had been uncommonly hazy, and the dew remarkably uncommon. The first rains generally fall in the month of October, about the beginning of November;

, between the middle and end of April. In the country round Jerusalem, if a moderate quantity of snow falls in the beginning of February, and the springs soon after overflow, it promises a fruitful and abundant year; and the inhabitants, on such an occasion, make rejoicings, like the Egyptians on the cutting of the banks of the Nile. During summer, this country is seldom refreshed by rain.

The rocks of this country are in many places covered with a thick chalky substance, in which are enclosed a great variety of shells and corals. The eastern part of the mountains of Carmel, and those of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, are also clothed with a white chalky stratum. In the former, many stones are found, which, resembling the form of olives, melons, peaches, and other fruit, are imposed upon the superstitious pilgrims, not only as real petrifications of those fruits, but as antidotes against various distempers.

The waters of Jordan and Siloam, the roses of Jericho, beads made of the olive-stones of Gethsemane, the chalk-stone of the grotto near Bethlehem, called the virgin's milk, the little round loculi, denominated her peas, and other curiosities of the like nature, too ridiculous to be enumerated, are the returns which pilgrims generally receive for their charitable benefactions to the natives.

The Jordan is not only the most considerable river in this country, but, next to the Nile, is by far the largest, either in the Levant or in Barbary. Mr. Shaw says, that though he could not compute it to be more than thirty yards broad, it was not less than nine feet deep at the very brink. If we take this, adds he, during the whole year for the average depth of the stream, which has a progressive

motion of about two miles in an hour, will daily discharge into the lake six millions and ninety thousand tons.

So large a quantity of water, without any apparent increase of that sea or lake, has given rise to conjecture that it is carried off by some subterranean channel absorbed by the burning sands: but the waste occasioned by evaporation, is sufficient to account for this phenomenon.

From the bottom of this lake, large quantities of bitumen are seen occasionally to rise, on touching the surface of the water they explode with great noise and smother their fragments around. This, however, happens only near the shores; in the depths, the irruptions are supposed to be attended themselves solely by columns of smoke. The bitumen is probably accompanied with sulphur, as both are found promiscuously on the shore. The latter exactly resembles pitch, and the former is brittle, and emits a strong smell on friction, or on being exposed to fire.

The bitumen is as black as jet, and, as Mr. Shaw says, he found on the shores a kind of small stones, which burnt with a very offensive smoke. When applied to the flame of a candle, it produces no diminution of bulk. It is so brittle, that it is capable of being carved and polished.

Mr. Shaw's report would persuade us that it is impossible to fly over this lake, drawing the conclusion that no creature can live in the water. The birds, however, fly over it without any visible injury, and the eggs of the ducks are often cast on the shore. The appearance

mentioned by credulous authors, are equally us with the qualities of the water, which is mainly very bitter and nauseous, but has no serious effects on animal life.

Modern infidels have dwelt much on the rocky surface, the sterility of the soil, and the unhealthfulness of the climate, in order to invalidate the scriptural accounts of the Land of Promise. But Dr. Shaw, who examined this with the most minute attention, says, that Judea as well cultivated as formerly, it is more fertile than the best parts of Syria and Phœnicia, because the soil is generally better, and on an average, yields larger crops. There is no sterility, adds he, of which some authors speak, does not proceed from the defects of the climate, but from the paucity of inhabitants and the oppressions of the government.

Indeed the natives can have little inducement to the painful toils of agriculture, for labour is absolutely necessary for their subsistence. "In Palestine," observes Mr. Wood, "I have seen the inhabitants sowing, attended by an Arab friend, to prevent their being robbed of the seed," and, after all, whoever sows, is uncertain when he shall reap the fruits of his labours.

In the vicinity of Jerusalem, which has generally been described as rocky and barren, with little culture, might be rendered as productive as the desert. The plains, however, are wholly neglected, and the miserable inhabitants shelter themselves on the hills.

Wine, oil, and milk and honey, constitute the food and the dainties of the ancient country. These were once the undoubted produce of the country, and they might still be abundant

with due cultivation. In short, Palestine is not the only country that has become sterile for want of the labour of man: witness the Campania of Rome, and the environs of Carthage.

In the beginning of March, the plains between Jaffa and Ramah, and other places in the road to Jerusalem, are particularly distinguished by beds of tulips, and other beautiful flowers. The balsam-tree, however, is no longer a native of this country, and the mandrakes are likewise wanting.

Antelopes, hares, and rabbits, are abundant; as are many kinds of winged game, which are frequently caught by hawking. These birds of sport are about the size of our goshawks, and are said to be so strong as not only to bring down a bustard, but to stop an antelope in full career. In this last case, they seize on the animal's head, and make a continual fluttering with their wings, till they are relieved by the greyhounds.

Opposite the northern extremity of Mount Libanus, are the ruins of the ancient Arka, the city of the Arkites, in a most delightful situation. To the northward is the prospect of an extensive plain, diversified by an infinite variety of castles and villages, ponds and rivers: to the eastward, is a distant chain of hills, and to the westward, the Mediterranean. Here are the base columns and rich entablatures, that attest the ancient greatness of this city. It must have formerly been a city of great strength, and almost impregnable. It was the Ptolemæis of the Romans, and the scene of many obstinate conflicts between the Saracens and Croisaders. Among the ruins are to be seen the remains of a church, formerly belonging to a convent, of which the following is a remarkable

story is told: The Turks, after a long siege of the city by storm, in 1291, when the convent, dreading lest she and her brethren should suffer pollution from the brutal victors, ordered them to mangle their faces as the penalty of their virginity; and instantly, with heroic courage, set the example herself. She, no less resolute, cut off their noses, and disfigured their features in such a manner, that they were rather objects of horror than desire. Afterward, the soldiers breaking into the city and being disappointed in the beauties they expected to find, were so incensed that they at last put them all to the sword,

To the south of Arka is Sebastia, the ancient Samaria and the capital of the ten tribes, after its destruction under the reign of Reoboam. Herod enlarged the city to great magnificence, and its ruins shew it to have been once a very noble place.

The remains of a great church are still pointed out. It is said to have been built on the site of the temple.

John was imprisoned and beheaded. The story of this church is a stair-case, which was the dungeon, where, they say, his blood was shed.

The Turks have a great veneration for the place.

Farther to the south is Naplosa, the ancient Nablus, which stands in a narrow valley between two mountains; on one of which the twelve tribes of Israel were commanded to set up a stone, inscribed with the body of the law, and to offer sacrifices.

A small distance from Naplosa is Jacob's Well, the place of our Saviour's conference with the Samaritans. Over this well once stood a large

a large church, built by St. Helena, of which the foundations now remain.

The ancient Jerusalem is encompassed by hills, and appears as if seated in an amphitheatre. No place affords a distant view of the city, from the Mount of Olives is the most commanding, and yet, observes Dr. Shaw, this is so near the city, that our Saviour might be said, in a literal sense, to have "wept over it." The walls mark out its ancient grandeur, and its site. Mount Sion, the highest part of the city, Jerusalem, is now almost entirely within the limits of the present city; while the Mount of Olives, joining to Mount Calvary, where Christ was crucified, are nearly in the centre.

This city stands in 31 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and 36 deg. east longitude. It is about three miles in circumference. It has several gates; but the walls, though strengthened with towers, are incapable of making a long defence. The private buildings are mean, the streets narrow, and the population small.

The resort of pilgrims is the chief source of its wealth. A Turkish bashaw resides here to preserve peace, and to collect the revenues. No European Christian is suffered to enter the city till the governor has received the customary tribute; nor are any permitted to ride on horseback, or armed, except they belong to the ambassador or consul.

The Jews, of whatever religion, are confined to the Latin convent, where they are paid for pay; though such as are Christians enjoy more indulgencies than the others. They are very out of curiosity. The pagans are treated with peculiar marks

We are well accommodated in an apartment fitted for their use. Their feet are washed with great solemnity, and then each of them receives a wax taper, with which he makes a procession round the cloister of the convent, singing Te Deum, for conducting him safely to the holy city. One of the principal places visited by the pilgrims, is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Mount Calvary. This edifice is one hundred paces long and sixty wide. In order to lay its foundation, the builders were obliged to reduce the top of the mount to a plain area, by cutting through several parts of the rock, and raising tiers; but they pretend that no part of the scene of our Saviour's sufferings was altered; and they will shew the place of his crucifixion, and the grave in which his body was laid.

This church, and many others, were erected by the empress, Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. At the west end is a square tower, which appears somewhat ruinous; but the structure in general is kept in good repair, and has a splendid appearance. The body of the church is circular, and is covered with a dome of prodigious size, with an aperture at top, through which it receives sufficient light. Exactly underneath this opening, is the Holy Sepulchre, which rises considerably above the pavement; and the rock on the outside is hewn into the form of a chapel, adorned with ten beautiful columns of white marble, supporting a cornice. This chapel is about eight feet square, and as many high. The tomb, in which it is said our Lord was laid, is raised in the form of an altar, almost three feet from the floor, extending the whole length, and about the entire breadth of the chapel; so that

there is not room for more than three persons to kneel at once.

The multitude of lamps continually burning here, renders the place extremely hot: the smoke escapes through vent-holes in the top.

Within the circumference of this church are as many as twelve places, said to be consecrated by some action of our Saviour's death or resurrection; all which are signalized by so many altars.

Anciently, every Christian nation had a small society of monks, who resided in the galleries and appendages about the church; but the greatest part of them have deserted their abodes, on account of the heavy exactions of the Turks. The Latins, the Greeks, Armenians, and Copts, however, remain. These several sects have contended to exclusively say mass here; and fierce and indecent have sometimes been the conflicts between the Greeks and Latins in particular. However, by the interposition of the king of France, the Latins have obtained the sole privilege of performing the service of the mass, though the Christians of all nations may privately worship there.

Every day a solemn procession is made, in which they carry tapers and crucifixes, singing hymns: but in the holy week, before Easter, when the pilgrims usually flock to Jerusalem, this is performed with unusual solemnity.

On the eve of Good Friday they carry a large crucifix, bearing the image of our Lord, fastened on with nails, in solemn procession, and act the different parts of the crucifixion with a variety of devout rites. When this is finished, two friars, representing Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, approach the cross with great gravity,

out the nails from the pretended body, appears as flexible as if it were really cor-

They then anoint and perfume it, and in the sepulchre, which is closed up till Monday.

ous fraud is performed every Easter eve, Greek priests, too singular not to be re-

It is a pretended miraculous flame, descends into the holy sepulchre, and all the lamps and tapers, without the in-

tion of human hands. Mr. Maundrell was

at this scene: On entering the church, before the Easter of the Greek church,

differs from the Latin, he found a distract-

ion, making a hideous clamour. The people

running round the holy sepulchre, exclaim-

ing with all their might, Huia! Huia! "That is

it is he!" Having wearied themselves with

running and vociferation, which seemed to

stun their brains, they performed a thou-

sand tricks, dragging and carrying each

tumbling and rolling about in the most ex-

traneous and indecent manner.

These orgies, for they deserve no other name,

last four hours; and after they were over, a

procession set out round the sepulchre, in which

crosses, standards, and streamers, were often-

ly displayed. Towards the end of the pro-

cession, a pigeon came fluttering into the cupola

of the sepulchre, at which the people redoubled

shouts and clamour. The suffragan of the

patriarch, and the principal Armenian

then opened the door of the sepulchre, on

which all the lights were extinguished, and shut

the doors in. As the accomplishment of the

ritual drew nearer, the acclamations were re-

doubled, and the crowd eagerly pressed on to light their candles at the holy flame, as soon as it was produced.

In a few moments after the bishops had been shut up, the glimmering of the holy fire was seen through the chinks of the door, on which the mob testified the most extravagant joy. Soon after, the two bishops came out with blazing torches in their hands, while the people thronged about them to light their tapers. Those who were fortunate enough to catch a portion of this holy flame, instantly applied it to their faces and bosoms, pretending it was innoxious; but none kept it long enough to hazard the experiment. The whole church was immediately in a blaze; and this illumination concluded the ceremony.

The zealots, among these people, smear pieces of linen with the melted wax which drops from the tapers, and preserve them, as winding sheets for themselves and friends, under an idea, that nothing can be a greater preservative against the flames of hell.

The Latins take great pains to expose this farce, as a scandal to the Christian religion; but charity ought to teach them, that they are guilty of the same practices themselves. A consciousness of this should incline them either to forbearance, or amendment; for one imposition is as venial as another.

The Armenians have a spacious convent on that part of Mount Zion, which lies within the city walls, and in it a chapel, where they say the Virgin Mary stood. In another chapel, they say, where the house of Caiphas stood, which is now a wall, said to be our Lord's prison, where he made his appearance before Pilate.

east without Zion gate, is the church of the natiuum, where they pretend Christ instituted his last supper; but this is converted into a mosque, and no Christians are permitted to enter it. Near it are the ruins of a house, in which the Virgin is supposed to have died; and at some distance from it the spot where a Jew struck her body, as they were conveying it to grave; but the hand withered with which he struck the bier.

At the bottom of Mount Sion, is shewn Bath-sheba's pool. And at a small distance from it, is the Potter's Field, called afterwards Field of Blood, which is inclosed and converted into a charnel house.

On Mount Olivet are shewn several caves, and intricate windings, called the Sepulchres of Prophets, and twelve arched vaults, where the apostles compiled their creed.

At the top of this mount is also shewn the place of our Saviour's ascension, where anciently stood a large church; and exactly under the church is a hard stone, on which is shewn the print of the sole of his feet. This chapel of the ascension, however, is now used by the Turks as a mosque.

In short, there is scarcely a spot rendered illustrious by the actions or sufferings of the Divine Author of our religion, that is not identically pointed out. The piece of ground, where he was betrayed him, is still regarded as a *terra nata*, by the Turks as well as the Christians, and unite in detesting the scene where such an infamous piece of treachery was acted. A mosque is erected over the pretended spot where formerly stood the Holy of Holies.

Bethlehem, which is honoured as the place of Christ, stands two miles to the S. of Jerusalem; but at present is an insignificant place, though much visited by pilgrims. However, a church, erected by Helena, in the form of a cross, which is yet entire. The cedar, supported by four rows of columns made of one entire block of white marble under the church is shewn the cave of the nativity and the manger in which Christ was laid. It is also the chapel of St. Joseph, the reputed father of our Lord.

The wilderness of St. John, though very fertile is well cultivated, and produces plenty of wheat, vines, and olives. In this track, they find a cave and fountain, where, they say, the Saviour used to exercise his austerities. Between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, is the convent of St. John. Still nearer to that city, is the convent of the Holy Cross, so called from a belief, that the tree grew of which the cross was made.

Nazareth is now a small village, situated in a kind of hollow, on the top of a high hill. The church is partly formed by a cave, where it is said the virgin received the salutation of the angel. It is remarkable, that almost all the

by the ruins of one of St. Helena's

Tabor, on which the transfiguration is to have taken place, is a high, round, fruitful spot. The ascent to the top takes up and here we find a fruitful and delicious an oval form, about two furlongs in and one in breadth. It is almost wholly with trees, and anciently had walls, and fortifications, the ruins of which visible. The top of Tabor affords a most prospect, commanding a view of the mean, and the fine plains of Galilee and Golan. Three caves are still shewn, and represent the tabernacles Peter proposed.

Eastward is Mount Hermon, and at its foot Nain, where our Lord restored the son to life. Due east is the sea, or rather of Tiberias, and close to it, a steep descent, down which the swine ran and perished in the water. Towards the north, is what is called the Mount of the Beatitudes, where Christ delivered his sermon. Southward is a view of the mountains of Gilboa, so fatal to Saul.

The various early accounts of the Holy Land have chosen to give a rapid view; they can never cease to interest the really devout, the superstitious bigot; but where imagination is so palpably displayed in tracing many of the scenes, and so few remains of unquestioned antiquity are now visible, it is painful to separate the dross from the ore. We trust, enough has been said in this place to show that Palestine corresponds with the description of it in holy writ, and that it was

still be a "land flowing with milk and honey," in the hands of the industrious and enlightened. The religious and the political tenets of the Koran, are alike inimical to human happiness and the exertion of mental or corporeal powers. Under their baneful influence, man loses his energies, and the earth its fertility.

JOURNEY

JOURNEY OF
JOHN BELL, ESQ.

FROM
ST. PETERSBURGH
TO
P E K I N.

With an Embassy from his Imperial Majesty, Peter the Great, to Kambi, Emperor of China.

WHEN the mind of man is once warmed with a favourite object or pursuit, difficulties only serve to give new resolution, and every nerve is strained to accomplish the end in view. The desire of visiting foreign countries, though not a very general passion, is one of the strangest that can seize on the imagination; and fancy, fertile in expedients, under this passion, so difficult to be gratified, converts every talent into the means of forwarding the purpose of the heart.

Mr. Bell informs us, that it was this ardour to visit several parts of Asia, particularly those that border on the dominions of Russia, which induced him to solicit a recommendation to Dr. Erskine, chief physician and privy counsellor to the *Czar Peter I.* By this gentleman's influen

and his own knowledge in physic and surgery, which he wished to render subservient to the purpose of travelling, he was appointed to an embassy to the Sophy of Persia, and after a similar mission to the court of China. His adventures, in this last expedition, we have seen to enrich our volumes.

The embassy consisted of Leoff Vassil Ismayloff, as principal, a gentleman of fortune, and a captain of the Russian guards, his secretary, six gentlemen, and a priest, with interpreters, clerks, a band of music, valets and footmen, to the number of sixty persons; besides a detachment of twenty-five dragoons, and an escort from Moscow to Pekin, and back to the same place.

The presents for the emperor of China, were got ready, as well as the ambassador's dispatches. I set out from St. Petersburg, the 14th of September, 1719, in company with Messieurs Lange and Grave, attended by a few servants; the first was a native of Sweden, and the other of Courland. We travelled to the city of Moscow in small parties, the more easy to procure post horses. On September 9th, having shipped our baggage, and prepared every thing for our departure, we embarked ourselves on board, and after firing nine guns, rowed down the river Moscow.

After a voyage of six weeks, we arrived at Moscow on the 20th of October. We staid there about five weeks, waiting for the snow fall to clear both the roads; and in the mean time were employed in preparing sledges and other necessities, for our journey towards Siberia.

November 24th, we sent off the heavy baggage, but Monsieur Ismayloff, with a few attendants, remained some days longer;

It was disagreeable travelling on rough roads with loaded sledges. At last, on the 28th, late in the night, the ambassador quitted Kazan, keeping to the north-eastward. There being many villages on the road, we changed horses as often as occasion required.

On the 7th we reached Kay-gorod, a small town. We perceived the cold becoming daily more intense, as we proceeded northward along the banks of the Kama.

The 8th, we quitted Kay-gorod in a vehement cold. Though there was little wind and a thick fog, the frost continued so penetrating, that several of our people, who were most exposed; had their fingers and toes frozen. Most of them, however, recovered by the common method of rubbing the numbed parts with snow.

On the 9th, we arrived at the town of Solikamsky, derived from Sole, Salt, and Kama, the river, on the banks of which it is situated. This river is of great fame in these parts of the world. It rises far to the north, and, in its course, receives the Parma, Pilva, Koyva, and many other rivers, which, together, form a mighty stream, very nearly equal to the Volga, into which it discharges itself about sixty versts below the city of Kazan, and loses its name.

In the neighbourhood of Solikamsky is found the fossil called *asbestos*; of which is made a kind of cloth like linen, that may be put into the fire, and taken out again unconsumed. This cloth was known among the ancients, and used by them on several occasions.

The *asbestos*, like many both curious and useful discoveries, was found out by mere accident in these parts. A certain huntsman, being at

his piece, was surprised to see that thunder had no effect upon the wadding. His curiosity so far, that he kindly purposed, into which he put the asbest took it out entire, and it was of the same formerly. This experiment so frightened poor sportsman, that he imagined he had taken possession of the fossil. On his return home, he told what had happened to the curate of the parish, who, amazed at the experiment, repeated it so frequently, that, at last, he found a person who was acquainted with the mineral peculiar to the asbestos, and, on examination, found the flakes to be that fossil.

The 16th, about noon, we were in the city of Tobolsky, though distant from the coast twenty English miles. The walls and towers, the crosses and cupolas of the churches, which make a very fine appearance. At six o'clock, we arrived safe at this place.

Sauty. Formerly the Tartar princes had their **Hode** at a place about thirty versts south from **Tobolsky**, which is now neglected and ruinous. The inhabitants are chiefly Russians, of different professions; many of them are merchants, and very rich, by the profitable trade they carry on on the borders of China, and throughout the extensive limits of their own country.

The **Irtish** takes its rise from a great lake, named **Korfan**, in a mountainous country, about one thousand six hundred versts to the southward of **Tobolsky**. The country about this lake is inhabited by the black **Kalmucks**, a mighty and numerous people, governed by a prince, called **Kontaysha**. From these the **Kalmucks** on the **Volga** are descended. After the **Irtish** has run for many miles through a hilly country, covered with wood, it passes through a fine fruitful plain, inhabited by the **Kalmucks**, till it comes to a house called **Sedmy-Palaty**, or the Seven Rooms, situated to the right in coming down the river. It is very surprising to find such a regular edifice in the middle of a desert. Some of the **Tartars** say, it was built by **Tamerlane**, called by the **Tartars** **Temyr-Ack-Sack**, or **Lame-Temyr**; others by the **Gingeeze-Chan**. The building, according to the best information I could obtain, is of brick or stone, well finished, and continues still entire. It consists of seven apartments, under one roof, from whence it has the name of the **Seven Palaces**. Several of these rooms are filled with scrolls of glazed paper, fairly wrote, and many of them in gilt characters. Some of the scrolls are black, but the greatest part white. The language in which they are written, is that of the **Tongusts**, or **Kalmucks**. While I was at **Tobolsky**.

Tobolsky, I met with a soldier in the street, a bundle of these papers in his hand. He offered me to buy them; which I did for a small sum. I kept them till my arrival in England, where I distributed them among my friends, particularly to that learned antiquarian, Sir Hans Sloane, who valued them at a high rate, and gave them a place in his celebrated museum.

Two of these scrolls were sent, by order of the emperor, Peter I. to the royal academy at St. Petersburg. The academy returned a translation, which is now in the rarity chamber at St. Peterburgh. One of them contained a commission to a late Russian priest; and the other a form of prayer to the Deity. Whether this interpretation may be depended on, I shall not determine. The Tsar esteems them all sacred writings, as appears from the care they take to preserve them. Perhaps they may contain some curious pieces of antiquity, particularly of ancient history. Above Sedmy-Palaty, toward the source of the Ob, upon the hills and valleys, grows the best rhubarb in the world, without the least culture.

January 9th, 1720, we proceeded toward Tobolsky. We passed through many Tartar villages, and at night lodged in one of their little huts, and warmed ourselves at a good fire on the hearth. These houses consist generally of one or two rooms, according to the ability of the landlord. Near the hearth is fixed an iron kettle to dress the meat. In one end of the apartment is placed a bench, about eighteen inches high, and five feet broad, covered with mats, or skins of wild beasts, upon which all the family sit by day, and sleep by night. The walls are built of wood and are made up of large beams, laid one above

With a layer of moss between every two beams. **A**ll the roofs are raised. A square hole is cut out **f**or a window, and to supply the want of glass, a **p**iece of ice is formed to fit the place exactly, **w**hich lets in a good light. Two or three pieces **w**ill last the whole winter. These Tartars are **v**ery neat and cleanly, both in their persons and **h**ouses. They use no stoves, as the Russians do. **N**ear the house, there is commonly a shed for the **c**attle.

In the places through which we passed, the ambassador sent for all the hunters and sportsmen, **t**hat he might enquire what kinds of game and **w**ild beasts were in their neighbourhood. **H**unting is the employment of most of the young fellows in this country, and is very profitable, as **t**hey sell the furs to great advantage. We found **t**hat this place produced great plenty both of game and wild beasts, but few fables. In the spring, a number of elks and stags come hither, from the south; many of which are killed by the inhabitants, both on account of their flesh and their hides. **W**hat of the flesh is not consumed fresh, they salt. The hides are very large, and are dressed into excellent buff. The huntman, having found the track of a stag upon the snow, pursues it upon his snow-shoes, with his bow and arrows and little dog, till the animal is quite fatigued, and becomes his prey.

The 19th, we entered the Baraba, and continued travelling through it for ten days. Baraba is really what its name signifies, an extensive marshy plain. It is generally full of lakes, and marshy grounds, overgrown with tall woods. The inhabitants are very hospitable; and desire nothing in return for their civilities, but a little tobacco.

smoke, and a dram of brandy, of which they are very fond. The dress, both of men and women, consists of long coats of sheep-skins, which they get from the Russians and Kalmucks, in exchange for more valuable furs.

The Barabintzy, like most of the ancient natives of Siberia, have many conjurers among them, whom they call shamans, and sometimes priests. Many of the female sex also assume this character. The shamans are held in great esteem by the people: they pretend to a correspondence with the shaytan, or devil; by whom, they say, they are informed of all past and future events, at any distance of time or place. We went to visit a famous woman of this character. When we entered her house, she continued busy about her domestic affairs, almost without taking any notice of her guests. However, after she had smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a dram of brandy, she began to be more cheerful. Our people asked her some trifling questions about their friends; but she pretended to be quite ignorant, till she got more tobacco, and some inconsiderable presents, when she began to collect her conjuring tools.

First, she brought the shaytan, which is nothing but a piece of wood, wherein is cut something resembling a human head, adorned with many silk and woollen rags, of various colours; then a small drum, about a foot diameter, to which were fixed many brass and iron rings, and hung round also with rags. She now began a dismal tune, keeping time with the drum, which she beat with a stick for that purpose; while several of her neighbours, whom she had previously called to her assistance, joined in the chorus. During this scene, which lasted about a quarter of an hour,

she kept the shaytan or image close by herself, locked up in a corner. The charm being now finished, she desired us to put our questions. Her answers were delivered very artfully, and with as much obscurity and ambiguity, as they could have been given by any oracle. She was a young woman, and very handsome.

February 4th, we arrived safe at the town of Tomsky, so called from the noble river Tomm, on the eastern bank of which it stands.

About eight or ten days journey from Tomsky, on a plain, are found many tombs and burying places of ancient heroes, who, in all probability, died in battle. These tombs are easily distinguished by the mounds of earth and stones raised upon them. When, or by whom, these battles were fought, so far to the northward, is uncertain. I was informed by the Tartars in the Baraba, that Temerlane, or Timyr-Ack-Sack, as they call him, had many engagements in that country with the almucks; whom he in vain endeavoured to conquer. Many persons go from Tomsky and other parts, every summer, to these graves; which they dig up, and find, among the ashes of the dead, considerable quantities of gold, silver, brass, and some precious stones; but particularly hilts of swords and armour. They are sometimes, indeed, interrupted and robbed of all their booty, by parties of the Kalmucks, who abhor the disturbing the ashes of the dead.

The 20th, we arrived at a Russian village, called Meletzky-ostrogue, where we staid a day to refresh ourselves and horses. In the neighbourhood of this place we found many huts of these Tzum Tartars. The Tzulimms, like other Tartars, live in huts half sunk under ground.

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We continued our journey for several days, along the Tongusta. We found now and then little villages or single houses on the banks. One day we chanced to meet a prodigious flock of hares, all as white as the snow on which they walked. They were coming down the bank of the river, very deliberately, on a small path of their own making, close to the beaten road. As soon as they saw us, all of them ran into the woods, without seeming much frightened.

The nation of the Tongusky was once very numerous; but is, of late, much diminished by the small-pox. It is remarkable, that they knew nothing of this distemper till the Russians arrived among them. They are so much afraid of this disease, that, if any one of a family is seized with it, the rest immediately make the patient a little hut, and place by him some water and victuals; then packing up every thing, they march off

the middle, with a hole at the top to let
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ward, each carrying an earthen pot, and making a dreadful noise as they go along. They never revile, till they think the danger past. If he dies, they place him on a branch of a tree, which he is tied with strong withes, to prevent falling.

They go a hunting into the woods, they have with them no provisions; but depend entirely on what they are to catch. They eat every animal that comes in their way, even a bear, a fox,

The squirrels are reckoned delicate food, but the ermines have such a strong rank smell, that nothing but starving can induce them to eat their flesh. When a Tongusian kills a bear or deer, he never moves from the spot where he has eat it up, unless he happens to be married; in which case he carries part of the meat home. He is never at a loss for fire, having a tinder-box about him; if this should ever be wanting, he kindles a fire by rubbing pieces of wood against each other.

It has been told, by some of these hunters,

that when they are hard pinched with hunger, on such occasions, they take two thin boards, one of which they apply to the pit of the stomach, and the other to the back, opposite to it. The extreme cold of these boards are tied with cords, which they tighten by degrees, and thus, by diminishing the sensibility of the stomach, they prevent their cravings of hunger.

As the Tongusians, in general, worship the sun and moon, there are many exceptions to this custom. I have found intelligent people among them, who believed there was a being independent of all
per

perior to both sun and moon, and who creates them and all the world.

I shall only remark farther, that from all the accounts I have heard and read of the natives of Canada, there is no nation in the world which they so much resemble as the Tongusians. It is to be observed, that, from this place northward to the frozen ocean, there are no inhabitants, except a few Tongusians on the banks of the great rivers, the whole of this most extensive country being overgrown with dark impenetrable woods. The soil, however, along the banks of the rivers, is good, and produces wheat, barley, rye, and oats.

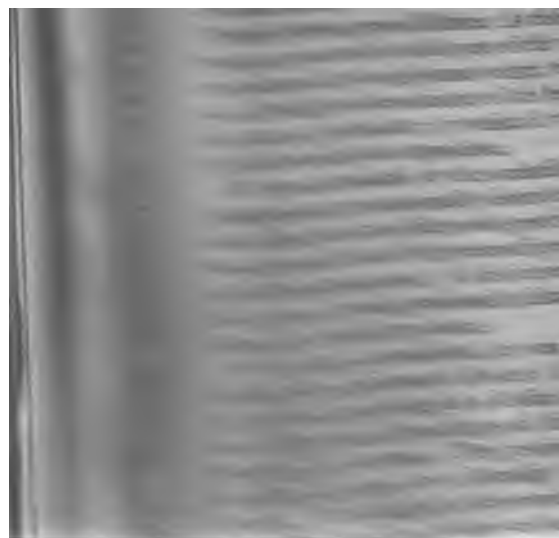
The method taken by the inhabitants to destroy the large fir-trees, is, to cut off a ring of bark from the trunk, about a foot broad, which prevents the ascending of the sap, and the tree withers in a few years. This prepares it for being burnt in a dry season; by which means, the ground is both cleared of the wood and manured by the ashes, without much labour.

The 9th. we arrived at the town of **Elimsky**, which stands on the road to the eastern parts of Siberia: for travellers to China generally take to the south-east, toward Irkutsky; and those who travel to Yakutsky and Kamtchatky, to the north-east.

The people who travel, in winter, from hence to these places, generally do it in January or February. It is a very long and difficult journey; and which none but Tongusians, or such hardy people, have abilities to perform. The Russians frequently finish it in six weeks. The common method is as follows: After travelling a few days in sledges, when the road becomes impassable to horse

ses, they set themselves on snow-shoes, and go after them what is called a nart, containing provisions and other necessities; which are as few and light as possible. This nart is a kind of sledge, about five feet long, and ten inches broad, which a man may easily draw upon the deepest snow. At night they make a large fire, and lay themselves down to sleep in these narrow sledges. As soon as they have refreshed themselves they again proceed on their snow-shoes, as before. This manner of travelling continues about the space of ten days, when they come to a place where they procure dogs to draw both themselves and their narts. The dogs are yoked by pairs; and are more or fewer in number, according to the weight they have to draw. Being trained to their work, they go on with great spirit, barking all the way; and the person who lies in the sledge holds a small cord to guide the dog that leads the team. I have been surprised to see the weight that these creatures are able to draw; for travellers must carry along with them provisions, both for themselves and the dogs. These watchful animals know the time of setting out in the morning; and make a dismal howling, till they are ready to pursue their journey.

We set out from Elimpiky on the 12th. There is a narrow road cut for sledges; and the trees on each side meeting at the top, shade it by day, and in the night make it very dark and dismal. The face of the country had now a different aspect, from what I had seen for several months; sometimes we saw a fine champaign country, exhibiting a beautiful and extensive prospect; at other times, the view was agreeably varied with hills and rising grounds. The north-side of the
riv



ed in the chorus. During this part of the performance, he turned and distorted his body into many different postures, till at last, he wrought himself up to such a degree of fury, that he foam-
ed at the mouth, and his eyes looked red and
ang. He now started upon his legs, and fell
lancing like one distracted, till he trod out the
with his bare feet. These unnatural motions
e, by the vulgar, attributed to the operations
divinity; and, in truth, one would almost
e imagined him possessed by some demon.
er being quite spent with dancing, he retired
he door of the tent, and gave three dreadful
eks, by which, his companions said, he called
demon to direct him in answering such ques-
ions as should be proposed. He then returned,
sat down in great composure, telling us he
ready to resolve any question that might be
ed. Several of our people put questions in
ndance; all which he answered readily, but
uch ambiguous terms, that nothing could be
de of them. He now performed several leger-
main tricks; such as stabbing himself with a
se, and bringing it up at his mouth, running
self through with a sword, and many others,
trifling to mention. In short, nothing is
re evident than that these shamans are a par-
of jugglers, fit only to impose on the ignorant
credulous vulgar.

The 28th, about noon, we came to a river call-
Orongov, which we crossed on a tall camel; it
ng too deep for horses. At this place we found
umber of the Buratky encamped, with their
eks grazing in the neighbourhood.

*Our horses having swam the river, we went in-
re of the Buratky tents, till they were dried.*
The

The hospitable landlady immediately set her kettle on the fire, to make us some tea; the extraordinary preparation of which I cannot omit describing. After placing a large iron kettle over the fire, she took care to wipe it very clean with the horse's tail, that hung in the corner of the room for that purpose; then the water was put into it, soon after some coarse bohea tea, which she brought from China, and a little salt. When near boiling she took a large brass ladle and tossed the tea about, till the liquor turned very brown. It was now taken off the fire, and after subsiding a little, was poured clear into another vessel. The kettle was then wiped clean with the horse's tail as before, and again set upon the fire. The mistress now prepared a paste, of meal and fresh butter, that hung in a skin near the horse's tail, which was put into the tea-kettle and fried. Upon this paste the tea was again poured; to which was added some thick cream, taken out of a clean sheep's bladder which hung upon a peg among other things. The ladle was again employed for the space of five minutes, when the tea being removed from the fire, was allowed to stand a while in order to settle. The landlady now took some wooden cups, which held about half a pint each, and served her tea to all the company. The principal advantage of this tea is, that it both satisfies hunger and quenches thirst. I thought it not disagreeable, but should have liked it much better if it had been prepared in a manner a little more refined. Our bountiful hostess, however, gave us a hearty welcome; and as these people know no use of money, there was nothing to pay for our entertainment. We only made her a present of a little tobacco to smoke, of which this

1. I have given this receipt, with a view
 e European ladies may improve upon it.
 9th of May we mounted early, and, by
 f our Cossacks, hunted and ranged the
 s we went along, in the manner of this
 called oblave in the Russian language.
 ethod is to form a semicircle of horsemen,
 ith bows and arrows, in order to inclose
 e.. Within the semicircle, a few young
 placed, who give notice when the game
 g; these are only permitted to pursue,
 rs being confined to keep their ranks.
 ffacks, with their arrows, killed three
 d several hares: and, if killing harmless
 can be called diversion, this may properly
 ned one of the finest. After this fashion
 at bears, wolves, foxes, and wild boars.
 t noon we came to a village on the Silin-
 re we halted a few hours, and then crossed
 r in boats; which was near a mile broad
 place. Our Cossacks, however, sought no
 xcept one to transport their arms, clothes,
 idles; which being done, all of them
 d their horses, and plunged into the river
 the least concern. As soon as the horses
 : a swimming, for ease to them, the men
 ted, and, laying hold of the mane with
 d, guided them gently by the bridle with
 r. This is the common method in this
 of transporting men and horses.
 alted a little, on crossing the river, till
 es were dried; after which we mounted,
 the evening, arrived at the town of Selin-

*ends the tribe of the Buratsky, and the
 'the Mongalls begins.*

CII.

R

T

The Mongalls are a numerous people, and occupy a large extent of country, from this place to the Kallgan, which signifies, the Everlasting Wall, or the great Wall of China. In former times, the Mongalls were troublesome neighbours to the Chinese, against whose incursions this great wall was built.

Kamhi, the present emperor of China, was the first who subdued those hardy Tartars; which he effected more by kind usage and humanity than by his sword; for these people are great lovers of liberty. The same gentle treatment hath been observed by the Russians, towards those of whom they are their subjects. And they themselves confess, that, under the protection of their mighty emperors, they enjoy more liberty and live more at ease, than they formerly did under their own independent princes.

The present prince of Mongolia is called Tush-du-Chan, and resides about six days journey to the south-east, from Selinginsky. The place is called Urga, and is near to where the kutuk or high priest, inhabits. When the Mongalls submitted themselves to the emperor of China, it was agreed, that the Tush-du-Chan should still retain the name and authority of a prince over his people; but undertake no war, nor expedition without consent of the emperor; which has been strictly observed ever since.

It was very remarkable that, in all the dominions of Mongolia, there is not so much as a single house to be seen. All the natives, the prince and high priest, live constantly in tents; and remove, with their cattle, from place to place, as conveniency requires.

These people do not trouble themselves with ploughing or digging the ground in any way ; but are content with the produce of their flocks. Satisfied with necessaries, without aiming at superfluities, they pursue the most ancient and simple manner of life.

The greatest part of Mongolia is one continued waste ; except the places along the Amoor, and toward the Russian borders in the west. The soil also, to the south, from Selinginsky, is extremely fine ; and capable, by proper culture, of producing grain of several sorts.

Our barques arrived at Selinginsky on the 4th of June. After we had taken out of them what necessaries we wanted, they were dispatched with the rest of the baggage, for the greater security, to his majesty's store-houses at Strealka, about four miles up the river, where the caravan for China then lay.

In the mean time, the ambassador wrote a letter to the alleggada, or prime minister, at the imperial court of Pekin, to notify his arrival ; and desired that his excellency would give orders for his reception on the borders. This letter was sent to the prince of Mongolia, to be by him forwarded to court ; for no strangers are allowed to travel through his territories to China, without his permission. The officer, who carried the letter to the prince, was treated with great civility ; and his letter immediately sent to court by an express. A few days after, the prince sent two gentlemen, one of whom was a lama, to congratulate the ambassador on his arrival in these parts. They were invited to dine with the ambassador, and behaved very decently.

The same officer, who carried the ambassador's letter to the prince of Mongolia at Urga, was ordered to present his compliments to the kutuchtu, or high priest, who is a near relation of the prince. He received the officer in a very friendly manner, desired him to sit down in his presence, an honour granted to very few, except ambassadors and pilgrims from remote countries; and, at his departure, gave him a present of some inconsiderable things, particularly a few pieces of Chinese silks.

This extraordinary man assumes to himself the character of omniscience, which is the interpretation of the word kutuchtu; and the people are taught to believe that he really knows all things past, present, and future. As his intelligence by means of his lamas, is very extensive, he is easily enabled to impose on the vulgar in this particular. They also believe that he is immortal, not that his body lives always, but that his soul upon the decay of an old one, immediately transmigrates into some young human body; which, certain marks the lamas discover to be animated by the soul of the kutuchtu, and he is accordingly treated as high priest.

The kutuchtu and his lamas are all clothed yellow, and no layman is allowed to wear colour, except the prince. This mark of distinction makes them known and respected everywhere. They also wear about their necks a string of beads, which is used in saying their prayers. The Mongols believe in, and worship, one mighty Creator of all things. They hold that the kutuchtu is God's vicerent on earth, and that there will be a state of future reward and punishment.

h, walking along the bank of the river, a little surprised at the figure and dress standing among a number of boys, who were fishing for small fish. The person bought the fish alive, and immediately let them go into the river, which he did very gently once the boys were very civil to him, though he appeared upon him as distracted, on account of his situation. During this ceremony, he took notice of me, though I spoke to him several times, soon perceived, by his dress, and the ornament on his forehead, that he was one of the natives from India.

After setting all the fish at liberty, he seemed satisfied; and, having learnt a little of the Portuguese language, and a smattering of the Portuguese, he began to converse with me. I carried some clothing, and offered to entertain him; but he would taste nothing: for he was against the rules of his religion to eat the flesh of strangers.

I asked him the reason why he bought the fish, and he told me that, perhaps, some of his deceased friends, or relations, had a possession of these fish, and, upon that occasion, it was his duty to relieve them: according to their law, no animal whatever was to be killed or eaten; and that they always considered fish as eatable food.

In this interview, we became so familiar, that he came every day to visit me. He was an old man, about seventy years of age. He had a long white hair growing on his forehead, very long, and, at least, six feet in length: when it was loose, it trailed the ground behind him; commonly wore it wrapped about his head.

his head, in form of a turban. The
all his own, but collected as relics
and others of his profession, reput
which he had intermixed and ma
natural hair. Persons of this chara
faquers, and esteemed sacred every

He told me he was a native of
had often been at Madras, which h
patan, and said it belonged to the
came to this country, in compar
others of his countrymen, on a p
order to pay their devotions to the
delay-lama. They had been twelve
their journey, and had travelled a
foot, over many high mountains a
serts, where they were obliged to c
visions, and even water, upon their

The 14th, a chief, named Tay
Mongalls, who are subjects of his
to pay his respects to the ambassad
him a friendly reception, and kept h
He was a merry old man, near four
vigorous, that he could mount a l
much agility as many young men.
companied with five sons, and man
who treated him with equal respect
and even his sons would not sit dow
fence till he desired them. I confes
great pleasure to see the decency wit
behaved. One of our company, a p
asked the Taysha what he should do
as he was. The old man replied i
words, "Eat less, and work mor
worthy of Hippocrates himself. As
had been engaged in many battles
these, whom he held in great co

keen sportsman, the ambassador made an appointment with him for a grand hunting party; after which he and his retinue returned to their tents.

On the 24th, an officer arrived from the court of Russia, sent on purpose to discover the number and strength of the embassy. This gentleman, whose name was Tulishu, was a Mantshu Tartar by birth, a member of the tribunal for western affairs, with which he was very well acquainted. These officers are called Surgutsky by the Mongalls, and by the Europeans, Mandarins, a Portuguese word derived from *mando*. He had formerly been in the country, and had learned the Russian language. He was received very friendly; and, after he had stayed three days, and made his observations, returned very well satisfied. At his desire, he told the ambassador, that orders would be given for his reception on the frontiers; but these could not be used till his arrival at Khabarovsk; because, on his report the whole affair depended. This wise and cautious nation, jealous of the world, suffer none to enter their territory, but such as bring friendly messages. By this circumstance, we were confined some time at Selinginsk.

On the 5th, the Taysha-Batyr arrived, in consequence of his appointment with the ambassador, brought along with him three hundred men, mounted, for the chase. This old gentleman had the appellation of Batyr, a title of great respect among the Mongalls. It signifies a hero; and is conferred only on those who have signified themselves by their courage and conduct in the field of battle. Beside these Mongalls, we carried

fant. After riding a few miles, the Taysha master of the chase, ordered his men to their lines. The Taysha and we were in the tre; and often saw the game pass us, pursued by the horsemen at full speed, without noise but the whistling of the arrows. They being accustomed to this kind of sport, followed the game as a greyhound does a hare; so the riders lay their bridles on their necks, attending to nothing but their bows and arrows.

Tired with sport, we left the hills in the noon, and came down into a fine valley where we pitched our tents, near a pure brook. The Taysha then ordered all the dead game to be brought before him, and ranged in proper order. We found, that this day we had killed more than five large elks, four stags, a dozen rabbits, several wolves and foxes, beside fawns and deer.

The Taysha caused the game to be divided among the huntsmen; who began immediately to cook it.

ifions, we went to rest, well satisfied with
liverfion of the day.

uring this fhort excursion, I could not enough
ire the beauty of the country through which
affed. The gentle rifing of the hills, many
hich have only their tops covered with wood,
the fertility of the vales, contribute to form
of the moft delightful landfapes the world
afford. To this may be added the tempera-
and drynefs of the climate; in which refpects
far exceeds any country with which I am
ainted. After midfummer, there is fcarcely
rain till December, when the fnow falls, but
uch moderate quantities, that it does not hin-
the cattle from lying abroad all the winter. .
urveying thefe fertile plains and pleafant
ds, I have often entertained myfelf with paint-
in my own imagination, the neat villages,
ntry feats, and farm-houfes, which, in procefs
ime, may be erected on the banks of the rivers
brows of the hills. There is here wafte land
gh to maintain, with eafy labour, feveral
opean nations, who are, at prefent, confined
barren and ungrateful foils: and, with regard
he Mongalls, whose honefty and fimplicity of
ners are not unamiable, I fhould like them
well for neighbours.

uly 20th, another mandarin arrived from
in, accompanied by an officer from Urga; who
ght a letter to the ambaffador from the Tufh-
chan, acquainting him, that he might foon
ect a perfon, properly authorized, to conduct
to the imperial city.

ugust 9th, a courier arrived from Peking, who
the ambaffador that he had paffed our con-
or on the road, and that we fhould now pre-
pa-

not be sooner than six weeks; more expedient to send back the linginsky, with the waggons the baggage to this place.

The 22d, this day we commenced the Emperor of China, who entertains foreigners, and bears their expences, from not enter his dominions till the time of the year again. Our retinue consisted of three hundred persons, who were allowed a certain sum every day. The overplus of this was given to the Mongalls, who dress the mutton. The mutton is of a middle size; the furs, exceeding fine. The conduct of the journey was managed by an officer from the Tsar's court, who procured from the Mongalls, en route, what sheep we wanted. They were very tractable, and stooped to carry loads. But the horses were, at first, unmanageable.

Our road now lay through fine meadows, covered with rank grass; but no tent was to be seen. I enquired if the soil was without inhabitants; and the Chinese had forbid the Moris to pass so near the Russian borders, for fear they were lured to pass over to their territory, as they had formerly done. These fruits were surrounded with pleasant hills, whose summits are covered with

On these hills are a great number of marmots, of a brownish color, and the feet like a badger, and nearly equal in size. They make deep burrows on the hills; and, in winter, they remain in their holes for a certain time, even

his season, however, they sit or lie near their burrows, keeping a strict watch, and at the approach of danger, rear themselves upon their hind feet, give a loud whistle, like a man, to call in the stragglers; and then drop into their holes in a moment.

I should not have mentioned an animal so well known as the marmot, had it not been on account of the rhubarb. Wherever you see ten or twenty plants growing, you are sure of finding several burrows under the shades of their broad spreading leaves. Perhaps they may sometimes eat the leaves and roots of this plant. However; it is probable, that the manure they leave about the roots, contributes not a little to its increase; and their casting up the earth makes it shoot out young buds and multiply. This plant does not run and spread itself like docks, and others of the same species; but grows in tufts, at certain distances, as if the seeds had been dropped with design. It appears that the Mongalls never accounted it worthy cultivating; but that the world is obliged to the marmots for the quantities scattered, at random, in many parts of this country. For whatever part of the ripe seed happens to be blown among the thick grass, can very seldom reach the ground, but must there wither and die; whereas, should it fall among the loose earth, thrown up by the marmots, it immediately takes root, and produces a new plant.

On the banks of the Tola we found many Mongalls encamped, with numerous flocks of cattle; being the first inhabitants we had seen since our leaving the border. The Russians, and the Mongalls who are subjects of Russia, claim the country westward from the Tola; wh

gone but a few miles, when most of our
were obliged to alight, and walk on for
horses being quite tired with the deepness
sand; which made our progress extremely
The weather, fortunately, was still very
About noon we pitched our tents in a
place, encompassed with high hillocks of
About midnight, the wind rose to such a
that all our tents were overfet at once, and
beds filled with sand. As it was near mor-
we thought it not worth while to pitch
again. We, therefore, prepared ourselves
out at the dawn, in hopes of getting over
sand-bank before night; which, by riding
walking by turns, in order to hasten our pro-
we happily effected.

The 22d of November, about noon, we
perceive the famous wall of China, running
the tops of the mountains toward the north
One of our people cried out, land! as if we
been all this while at sea. It was now as

it to meet us, with the usual friendly salutation of the country; which is performed by laying one of their hands upon the other, and then shaking them and pronouncing these words, cho-y-cho. The compliment being returned, they conducted us into the apartments of their little chapel, and treated us with a dish of green tea; which was very agreeable. In the chapel was a sort of altar-piece, on which were placed several small brass images; and, in one of the corners, I observed a sack filled with wheat. The habit of the monks was a long gown with wide sleeves. On their heads was a small cap, and their long black hair hung down over their shoulders. They had very few hairs in their beards.

Every thing now appeared to us as if we had arrived in another world. We felt, especially, a sensible alteration in the weather; for, instead of the cold bleak winds in the desert, we had here a warm and pleasant air.

Our route now lay along the south side of a rivulet, full of great stones, which had fallen from the rocks in rainy weather. In the cliffs of the rocks you see little scattered cottages, with spots of cultivated ground, much resembling those romantic figures of landscapes which are painted on the China ware, and other manufactures of this country. These are accounted fanciful by most Europeans, but are really natural.

We arrived at length at the famous wall of China. We entered at a great gate, which is shut every night, and always guarded by a thousand men, under the command of two officers of distinction, one a Chinese, and the other a Mantchurian Tartar, for it is an established custom in China, and has prevailed ever since the conquest

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, that, in all places of public trust,
a Chinese and a Tartar invested
wer. This rule is observed, both
ilitary affairs.

we had entered the gate, these two
many subalterns, came to compli-
bassador on his safe arrival; and
our of him to walk into the guard-
nk a dish of tea.

evening, the ambassador and the
re invited to sup at
d horses were sent
ghted in the outer
it in person waited
ough a neat inner
lle of which stood a
pe of an urn, with
e floor was covered

with mats, and the room quite set round with
chairs and little square japanned tables. The am-
bassador sat at a table by himself, and the rest of
the company at separate tables, by two and two.
We were first entertained with tea and a dram
of hot arrack; after which supper was brought
and placed on the tables, without either table
cloth, napkins, knives, or forks. The entertain-
ment consisted of pork, mutton, fowls, and two
roasted pigs. The carver sits upon the floor, and
executes the office with great dexterity. He
cuts the flesh into such small bits as may easily
be taken up by the guests, without farther trou-
ble. The meat being cut up, is given to the
footmen, who supply the empty dishes on the
tables. The whole is served in China ware; and
neither gold nor silver is to be seen. All the ser-
vants perform their duty with the utmost regu-

and without the least noise. I must confess, is never better pleased with any entertainment. The victuals being removed, the dessert was set on the tables in the same order; and consisted of a variety of fruits and confections. In mean time, a band of music was called in, which consisted of ten or twelve performers on various, but chiefly wind, instruments, so different from those of that class in Europe, that I cannot pretend to describe them. The music accompanied with dancing, which was very entertaining. The dancers were nearly as numerous as the musicians. Their performances were only a kind of gesticulation, consisting of very ridiculous postures; for they seldom moved from the same place. The evening being pretty spent, we took leave, and returned to our lodgings.

On the 6th, a great fall of snow and a cold frosty day obliged us to halt at this place.

Next day, the frost and snow still continued; notwithstanding which we set out, and passed over a stone bridge near this place, paved with square free stones, neatly joined. After travelling eastward about thirty English miles, we reached a large and populous city, called Peking-fu. We were met, without the gate, by a number of the principal inhabitants, and conducted to our lodgings.

Our route, this day, was through a fine charming country, well cultivated, but containing few trees. We passed several small towns, many villages, well built, and inclosed with walls. The roads were well made, and in good repair, running always in straight lines where the ground will allow. I had heard a great deal

the order and economy of these people found my information far short of what I saw in all their works and actions. The roads of every village run in straight lines.

Upon the road we meet with many towers called posthouses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the imperial pendant. These places are guarded by a few soldiers, who run a foot, from one post to another, with great speed, carrying letters or dispatches that concern the emperor. The turrets are so contrived, as to be in sight of one another; and, by signals, they can communicate intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means, the court is informed, in the shortest manner imaginable, of whatever disturbance may happen in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful in keeping the country free from highwaymen; should a person escape at one house, on a robbery being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next. The distance of one post-house from another is usually five Chinese li, or miles; five li consisting of five hundred bow lengths. I compute five of their miles to be about two and a half English.

The 8th we halted at this place. As we could not be present at the entertainment to which we had been invited, the preceding night, the governor, he had resolved that the delicacies prepared on that occasion, should not be wasted, and therefore sent into the court of our residence, twelve tables, whereon were placed a great number of people, all the victuals that were dressed for us, with the dessert, and several kinds of tea. The whole was afterwards brought

ball; and there placed, in form, upon the
 3. When this was done, an officer of dis-
 on came to desire the ambassador to taste of
 nperial majesty's bounty. We accordingly
 own at the tables in great order. Every
 ; was very good, but mostly cold; having
 carried through the streets to some distance.

the evening, the emperor's third son went
 igh this city, on his way toward the capital.
 as carried upon men's shoulder, in a palan-
 ; a vehicle very easy for the traveller, and
 known in European settlements in India.

emperor's sons have no other names than
 : of first, second, third, &c. This prince
 only a small retinue, consisting of horsemen.

ar new conductor, Talishin, invited the am-
 dor and his retinue to pass the evening at
 odgings. His excellency excused himself,
 e had not been at the governor's. All the
 lemen, however, accepted the invitation.

entertainment was elegant, and something
 that I formerly described; accompanied with
 ing and music, and quail fighting. It is
 rising to see how these little birds fly at one
 her; as soon as they are set upon the tables,
 fight like game cocks, to death, unless part-

The Chinese are very fond of this diversion;
 bet as high on their quails as the English do
 cocks.

he 9th, having sent off the baggage in the
 ing, the ambassador returned the governor's

We only staid to drink tea, after which
 immediately mounted, and pursued our
 ey to a small town, called Juny; where we
 ed in the evening. Near this place is a
 rock, standing on a plain, inaccessible

all sides, except to the west; where a winding path is cut in the rock, which leads to a Pagan temple, and a nunnery, built upon the top of it.

The chain of mountains, running to the westward, which bound this plain on the west, is very high, rugged, and barren. Their breadth from the desert to the plain habitable part of China, I compute not to exceed fifty or sixty miles; and, in many places, it is less. But their length, I am informed, is one thousand English miles. They enclose all, or the greatest part of the empire of China, to the north and west.

On the 14th, we halted at a small town where we deposited our baggage, and his majesty's presents, and proceeded a stage farther. These, by order of the Chinese governor, our conductor, were carried on the shoulders of coolies, covered with pieces of yellow silk. Every thing is, which hath any connection with the court. Whatever is distinguished by a badge is looked on as sacred; and he who has the care of any thing belonging to the emperor needs no other protection: such is the reverence paid him all over the empire. The yellow colour is chosen by the emperor, because, to the Chinese, it is the emblem of the sun, which he is compared to.

The following day, our road, lying over rocks, was very rugged. In some places the road was cut, for a considerable length, above twenty feet deep, through the solid rock; which appears to have been a work of great labour and expense. *But no people, I ever saw, take such pains to make their streets and high ways easy to travellers, as the Chinese.* In some places

were cut out images of Chinese saints; the workmanship was very mean.

Near this place, we passed through six or eight concentric semicircular walls, within one another, and have the great wall for their common diameter, and take in a large compass. In all these walls, there are large well-built gates, guarded by constant watch, both in times of peace and war.

At one of them, the ambassador was saluted with three great guns, from a tower over the way. We proceeded, this afternoon, to the city of Zulinguang, where we lodged.

The next day, after travelling about two hours, we came to the last semicircular wall. Here we saw all the hills and mountains, our road now passing through a fine champaign country, interspersed with many small towns and villages. In the evening we reached a large neat city, called Ping-Jew. In the market-place stood a triumphal arch, whereon were hung a number of tapestries and filken pendants, of various colours.

The streets were clean, straight, and wide; in some places covered with gravel, in others paved with flat square stones.

As soon as we had reached our lodgings, the governor of the place came to salute the ambassador, and invited him to an entertainment prepared by order of his majesty.

The invitation was accepted, and we immediately went to the governor's palace. The entertainment was very magnificent, somewhat of the same kind with that I have already described, accompanied with music and dancing. This city is situated in a fruitful plain, about thirty miles northward of Peking.

The 17th, after travelling about miles, we came to a small town. The weather being very fine and warm, the governor came to meet the ambassador, and he retired to refresh himself a little by a nap. Here we halted about an hour, and then proceeded six or eight miles farther, to a place about four miles from the capital, where we lodged.

Next morning, two mandarins of the court, to congratulate the ambassador's arrival, and brought some horses, on which we were to make their entry. The harness of the horses was very simple, and far different from the costly trappings of the Persians.

About ten o'clock we mounted, and proceeded toward the city, in the following order.

An officer, with his sword drawn; two drummers; one kettle drummer; two soldiers, three in rank; the steward; two pages; three interpreters; the ambassador, and a mandarin of distinction; six gentlemen, two and two, followed by servants and attendants.

The whole retinue was dressed in uniform. The soldiers in uniform, and with muskets like horsemen standing by, their swords being refused by our conductor, only had that privilege.

We travelled from the village, through a cloud of dust, and a multitude of spectators; and, in two hours, entered the great north gate; which opened into a magnificent street, perfectly straight, as far as the eye could reach. We found it

h water, which was very refreshing after the
t we had passed through.

A guard of five hundred Chinese horse-
men appointed to clear the way; notwithstanding
which, we found it very difficult to get through
the crowd. One would have imagined all the
people in Peking were assembled to see us; though
we were informed that only a small part of the in-
habitants of the city were present. I observed
great crowds of women, unveiled; but they
were in the windows, doors, and in corners of
the street. After a march of two hours, from
the gate where we entered, we at last came to
our lodgings, in that part of the city called the
Star's Town; which is near the centre of Pe-
king, and not far from the emperor's palace.

We lodged in what is called the Russian-house.
It was allotted, by the present emperor, for the
accommodation of the caravans from Muscovy;
it is surrounded with a high wall of brick,
which incloses three courts. The first, from the
west, is appointed for the guard of Chinese sol-
diers. The second is a spacious square, on the
east whereof are apartments for servants. The
third is divided from the second by a high brick
wall, through which you enter by a great gate.
Opposite to this gate is the great hall, which
is a few steps above the level of the court.
The floor is neatly paved with white and black
marble; and, on the same floor, to the right
and left of the hall, are two small bed-chambers.

In the same court are two large houses, divided
into apartments, in which the retinue was lodged.

*All these structures are but of one story,
with large windows of lattice work, on which is
pasted white paper.*

long-wished for city of Peking, the mighty empire, after a tedious journey of sixteen months. I am, however, of travellers might go from St. Petersburg, and return, in the space of six months.

At ten o'clock at night, the officers in the outer court, locked our gate, with the emperor's seal; that no one might go out, or come in, during the night. The ambassador, not approving of this proceeding, soon as the gate was opened in the morning, sent his secretary and an interpreter to the emperor, or prime minister, to complain of our being confined. The allegada said, he was ignorant of what had happened; but he would forbid any such behaviour for the future. In Persia, indeed, and some other nations to the east, it is the custom to restrain foreigners from conversing with the inhabitants, and to have an audience of the prince.

at last produced, the original being in the
 sian language; and the master of the cere-
 nies and the missionaries, having translated it
 Chinese, took their leave.

In the mean time, the emperor sent an officer
 enquire after the ambassador's health, who
 brought along with him a table, carried by four
 men, and covered with yellow silk, on which
 were placed variety of fruits and confections; and
 in the middle, a large piece of excellent mutton.
 The officer acquainted the ambassador, that
 these provisions were brought from the emperor's
 table; and therefore hoped he would eat of
 them. This circumstance was accounted a fine
 mark of the emperor's favour.

The day following, the ambassador had a visit
 from the president of the council for western af-
 fairs, called Affchinoma, accompanied by four
 missionaries, two of whom were Messieurs Pera-
 and Fridelii. The conversation turned
 chiefly on the ceremonial of the ambassador's in-
 troduction to the emperor, which was a matter
 easily settled.

At the same time, the president invited the
 ambassador to an entertainment, to be given at
 a palace in the city, where, he said, the emper-
 or would be present, and speak with him. His
 excellency replied, he would accept of the invi-
 tation, provided he might, on that occasion, de-
 liver the czar his master's letter. He was told
 that it was neither a proper place nor time for that
 purpose; but that the emperor intended to give
 him a public audience very soon, and receive his
 credentials in form.

The ambassador was apprehensive, that the
 emperor, having already seen a copy of his cre-
 dentials

dentials, should he also see his
tainment, his public audience
retarded; and therefore he
tion. It appeared, however,
suspicion was without founda-

The 21st, the *alleggada* p
His servants brought tea and
of arrack, with fruits and con-
day, little material happened
sages from court, relating to
the 27th, when this affair was
the following terms: "T
should comply with the establ
court of China; and, when
minister to Russia, he shoul
to conform himself, in every
monies in use at that court
the ministry, at Peking, mu
must confess, the missionarie
soften things on both sides.

On the 28th, the day appo-
sador's public audience of
were brought to our lodging
dor and his retinue; the en-
a country house, called Tzar
miles westward from Peking
eight in the morning, and
court; where we alighted
was guarded by a strong par-
commanding officer conduc-
room, where we drank tea, a
an hour, till the emperor was

We then entered a space
with high brick walls, and re-
several rows of forest-trees.
found all the ministers of

o the court, seated upon fur cushions, red, before the hall, in the open air. these places were appointed for the ambassador and his retinue, and in this situation we were, in a cold frosty morning, till the entrance into the hall. During this interval, there only two or three servants in the hall, the least noise was heard from any quarter. The edifice is quite open to the south; and supported by a row of handsome wooden columns, angular, and finely polished; before hung a large canvass, as a shelter from the sun.

As we had waited about a quarter of an hour, the emperor entered the hall at a back door, and seated himself upon the throne; upon which the company stood. The master of ceremonies now desired the ambassador, who stood at some distance from the rest, to walk into the hall, and conducted him by one hand, while he held his credentials in the other. Having ascended a few steps, the letter was laid on a table, prepared for that purpose, as had been previously agreed. But the emperor beckoned to the ambassador, and directed him to approach; which he perceived, than he took up the credentials, and, attended by the aloy, walked up to the throne, and kneeling, laid them before the emperor, who touched them with his hand, and bled after his czarish majesty's health. He then told the ambassador, that the love and respect he entertained for his majesty, were such that he had even dispensed with an established custom of the empire in receiving his let-

During this part of the ceremony, which was not long, the retinue continued standing without the hall, and we imagined, that the letter being delivered, all was over. But the master of the ceremonies brought back the ambassador, and then ordered all the company to kneel, and make obeisance nine times to the emperor. At every third time we stood up, and kneeled again. Great pains were taken to avoid this piece of homage, but without success.

This piece of ceremony ended, the master of the ceremonies led the ambassador, and the six gentlemen of his retinue, with an interpreter, into the hall. The ambassador and his clerks, inferior officers, and interpreters, stood still without; together with the Chinese officers of distinction. We were seated on our own cushions, in a row upon the floor, to the right of the throne, about six yards distance. And immediately behind us sat three missionaries, dressed in Chinese habits, who constantly attend the court. On this occasion, they served, by turns, as interpreters.

Soon after we were admitted, the emperor called the ambassador to him, and talked very familiarly on various subjects. Among other things, he told him, that, he was informed his czarish majesty exposed his person to many dangers, particularly by water, at which he was much surprised; but desired he would take the advice of an old man, and not hazard his life by committing himself to the rage of the merciless waves and winds, where no valour could avail.

This conversation being finished, the emperor gave the ambassador, with his own hand, a gold cup, full of warm tarassun, a sweet fermented

, made of various sorts of grain, as pure and
g as Canary wine, of a disagreeable smell,
gh not unpleasant to the taste. This cup
brought about to the gentlemen; and all of
rank the emperor's health; who observed
this liquor would warm us, that cold morn-

the left side of the throne sat five princes,
of the emperor; together with the mini-
and grandees of the court. The tarassun,
ver, was handed about to none but ourselves,
the Jesuits behind us. Eight or ten of the
ror's grandsons now entered the hall. They
very handsome, and plainly dressed; having
ng to distinguish them but the dragon with
laws, woven into their outer garments, and
ow tunic of satin, bearing the same device,
little caps on their heads, faced with sable.
them came the musicians, carrying their
ments. By this time the hall was pretty full;
what is surprising, there was not the least
, hurry, or confusion. Every one perfectly
s his own business; and the thick paper
of the Chinese boots prevent any noise from
walking on the floor. By these means every
goes on with great regularity; but, at the
time, with wonderful quickness. In short,
haracteristic of the court of Peking, is order
ecency, rather than grandeur and magnifi-

the emperor sat cross-legged on his throne.
was dressed in a short loose coat of sable,
g the fur outward, lined with lamb-skin,
which he wore a long tunic of yellow
terwoven with figures of golden dragons
ive claws; which device no person is al-

lowed to bear, except the imperial
his head was a little round cap, face
fox-skin; on the top of which I ob
beautiful pearl, in the shape of a pe
gether with a tassel of red silk t
pear, was all the ornament I sa
mighty monarch. The throne also
ple, being made of wood; but of no
ship. It is raised five steps from the
open toward the company, but has
ned screen on each side, to defend
wind,

It was now about noon; at wh
entertainment began to be served
were first brought neat little tables, c
variety of fruits and confections, and
all the company. Soon after the fruit
were served in the same manner, a
small tables before the guests. The
fowls, mutton, and pork, all very
kinds; and the whole was either boi
with pickles, but nothing roasted.
sent several dishes from his own tab
ballador, particularly some boiled
which were very agreeable.

The music played all the time of
chief instruments were flutes, harps
tuned to the Chinese taste. There
vocal music; an old Tartar, in parti
warlike song, to which he beat time

came tumblers, who performed various activity in the court before the hall. succeeded by wrestlers, fencers, and mers of the same kind. The emperor frequently to the ambassador, to ask d the music, dancing, and other en- s. He also enquired about several states of Europe, with whose power, and, he was not unacquainted. The emperor informed the ambassador, that he send for him again ; but, as the night would detain him no longer at pre- mediately slept from his throne, and his private apartments by the same st them. We also mounted, and re- lodgings in the city, so well satisfied cious and friendly reception of the at all our former hardships were al- en.

the mandarin, Tuliskin, came to our th two clerks, and took a list of the t by the czar to the emperor. These various rich furs, clocks, repeating in diamonds, mirrors, and the battle nicely turned in ivory, done by his sty's own hands, and set in a curi-

The ambassador, at the same time, the mandarin, as a present from him- nperor, several toys of value, a fine rse, some greyhounds and large buck-

ing was entered in a book, very ex- the names and qualities of each par- there was also tied about the neck a yellow silk cord, drawn through ttle bit of wood, which hung from
u

streets, covered with yellow silk; and
of the court walked before the proce

Next day, the emperor sent to
several large dishes of massive gold,
kind of delicate fish, called mu, alre
but in such a manner, that I did
what to compare it: also, some bowls
excellent vermicelli; and a sort of
baked over the steam of boiling water
in whiteness, any thing of that kind
All these things were sent from his n
table; an honour which he grants
It seems he was resolved we should
fions in abundance; for, besides all
ceived our daily allowance, in which
no means stinted.

After dinner, the master of the cer
accompanied with the captain of the
three Jesuits, came to visit the amba
eunuch was a great favourite of the

a sword, or any other weapon, in the

day following, the ambassador had a second audience of the emperor, at the same palace. On occasion the czar's presents were carried to by a number of people sent for that purpose. The emperor viewed them all at a distance; which they were delivered to an officer appointed by his majesty to receive them. This audience was held in a private hall within the court, where only the officers of the household and the gentleman of the retinue, were present. We were entertained in the same manner as before. The emperor conversed very familiarly with the ambassador, on various subjects, talked of peace and war, in particular, in the manner of a philosopher. In the evening, we returned to the city, in a cold north wind, which blew the clouds out in clouds. Scarcely had we arrived, when the fruits and confections, according to custom, were sent to our lodgings.

On the 15th, the ambassador had a third audience of the emperor, in the palace at Peking. As some affairs relating to the two empires were to be discussed, the secretary only, M. de Lange, accompanied the ambassador. After he was introduced, the emperor told him, he had given orders to the minister for western affairs to hear the subject of the mission; and then retired to his own apartments, leaving his ministers to transact the business; which was soon finished on this occasion, and the ambassador returned to his lodgings.

On the 16th, we dined at the *alleggada's*, where we were magnificently entertained. This was the
mo

gada waited to receive the ambassador. On entering the hall, we were seated in chairs, with japanned frames, inlaid with pearl. The apartment itself was open to the south, and the roof, on that side, by a row of well-turned rafters. It had no ceiling, but the rafters appeared polished, and perfectly clean. The floor was with a chequer-work of white and black, and in the middle of it stood a large silver ingdish, in the shape of an urn, full of water.

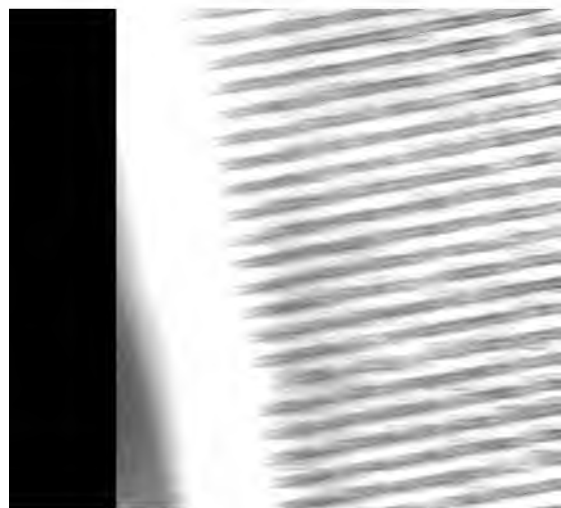
We were now conducted through several different apartments of his house, except those of the ladies, to which none had access. The emperor himself, and the eunuchs who attended him, saw a noble collection of many curious natural and artificial ; particularly a great quantity of old porcelain or china-ware,

in his opinion, lay in the preparation of materials.

In the house we went into a little garden, with a high brick wall. In the middle of it was a small basin, full of water, surrounded by several old crooked trees and shrubs; among which I saw that which produces the famous tea. The climate about Pekin being too cold for this, there are only a few bushes of it to be seen in the gardens of the curious. There was a walk round the garden, which, together with the middle, was covered with small grass. At each end of the middle-walk was a piece of artificial rockwork, with water running under enough holes so natural, that they looked as if they were by the current of the stream. The rocks were about seven feet high, and shaded with some aged and twisted trees.

From the garden we were called to dinner, where we found a plentiful and elegant entertainment, set out in the finest order, far exceeding any thing of that kind we had seen before. There was no music nor dancing, and the whole was conducted with surprising decency and regularity. The entertainment lasted about two hours, after which we returned to our lodgings. On the 8th, we dined at the south convent, where Italian missionaries generally reside. Here the Jesuites in the place, to the number of about twelve, were assembled. We met with a very friendly reception and a most splendid entertain-

ment. After dinner, we were conducted to the emperor's stables, where the elephants are kept. The emperor asked the ambassador to walk into his apartments, till they were equipped: then we went



7 turns about the stage, and surveyed each
's armour, they, at last, fell a quarrelling ;
in the encounter, one of the heroes was slain.

an angel descended from the clouds, in a
of lightning, with a monstrous sword in his
, and soon parted the combatants, by driving
all off the stage ; which done, he ascended
e same manner he came, in a cloud of fire
moke. This scene was succeeded by several
cal farces, which to me seemed very divert-
though in a language I did not understand.

last character that appeared on the stage was
ropean gentleman, completely dressed, hav-
ll his clothes bedaubed with gold and silver

He pulled off his hat, and made a profound
ence to all that passed him. I shall leave it
y one to imagine, what an awkward figure
inese must make in this ridiculous habit.

scene was interrupted, and the performers
fled by the master of the feast, from a sus-
a that his guests might take offence. The
being finished, we were entertained with
ers, who exhibited a variety of legerdemain
, with great dexterity.

e day following, the ambassador had a fourth
nce of the emperor, at the palace in the

This interview was also private, and the
ssador was attended only by his secretary.

emperor repeated the assurances of his friend-
for his czarish majesty ; talked strongly on
anity and uncertainty of all human affairs ;
g, that he was now an old man, and, by the
e of nature, could not live long, and desired

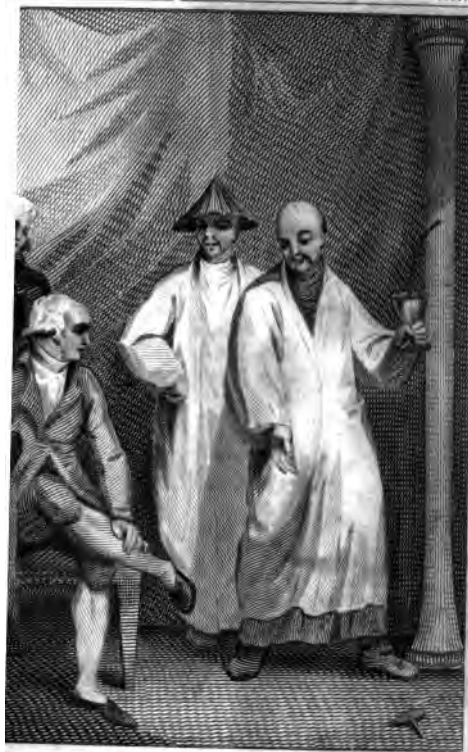
in peace with God and all mankind. At

leave, each of them was presented with a
complete

complete Chinese suit of clothes, made silk, interwoven with dragons claws, and with sable.

The 12th, we dined at the French, convent, where we again found all the rites. The chapel and other edifices were some, but not so grand as the Italian. Father Paranim is president of this convent, is a man of parts and address, and in favour with the emperor. I was informed that great entertainment was given at the expense of the court, and had some reason to believe as it far exceeded what might be expected from the Jesuites. The emperor of music played all the time of dinner, which we had jugglers and tumblers, played great activity and dexterity.

Among the many feats and tricks performed by these people, I shall mention two or three which seemed most uncommon. The roof of the room where we sat was supported by wooden pillars. The juggler took a gimblet, with which he bored one of the pillars, and asked which he chose red or white wine. The question answered, he pulled out the gimblet, and a quill in the hole, through which ran, as he said, the wine demanded. After the same manner he extracted several sorts of liquors, I had the curiosity to taste, and found them all of their kinds. Another of these jugglers took three long sharp-pointed knives, and holding them up by turns, kept one always in his hand, and the third in the air. This he continued to perform for a considerable time, constantly the falling knife by the hand, but never allowing it to touch the

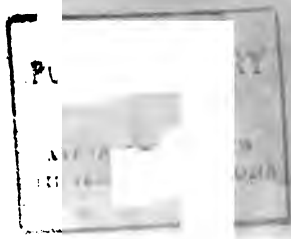


Chinese Tugglers.

Taylor sc.

Paris.

Published May 1797 by T. Newbery corner of St Paul's.



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ves were exceeding sharp, so that, had he
 led laying hold of the handles, he must infal-
 y have lost some of his fingers. Various other
 s were performed with equal dexterity.

On the evening of the 14th, an officer came
 n court, desiring the ambassador to wait on
 emperor at his palace of Tzangsuang; and
 g his musicians along with him: these con-
 d of performers on violins, trumpets, and
 le-drums.

Next day we arrived at the palace, about ten
 ock; and had immediate admittance to the
 eror's private apartments; few being present
 the officers of the household and Father Pa-
 m. After a short conference, the music was
 red to play. There were in the room ten or
 lve of the emperor's grandsons, who seemed
 h entertained with the instruments. I asked
 elderly gentleman, who stood by me, how he
 d the music. He said it was very good, but
 r own was better. No ladies were to be seen;
 igh, I believe, several of them were behind a
 en at the other end of the room.

The music being over, the emperor ordered one
 he princes to conduct the ambassador into the
 lens belonging to the palace; into which we
 red, along a draw-bridge, over a canal of pure
 er. They abounded with shaded walks, ar-
 rs, and fish-ponds, in the Chinese taste. The
 ng princes entertained themselves by shooting
 h bows and arrows. Some of them displayed
 at dexterity, being accustomed from their in-
 cy to this exercise, which is accounted gen-
 and healthy, as the drawing of the bow ex-
 s and strengthens the muscles both of the
 t and arms. One of the princes shewed us a
 bow

bow and arrows, used by the emperor when young; by which it appeared that he had been a person of extraordinary bodily strength. After we had surveyed the gardens in every quarter, we took leave of the princes, and returned to the city.

This day arrived in Pekin Signior Mezzobarba, ambassador from his holiness the pope to the emperor. This gentleman was a cardinal, and patriarch of Alexandria. His retinue was composed of ecclesiastics of different orders, and a few servants, who were lodged in the Italian convent. They came from Europe to Macao in a Portuguese ship; from thence to Canton, and then, by land, to this place. The design of this embassy was to enquire into the disputes and misunderstanding, that had lately arisen in this country, betwixt the Jesuites and the Dominicans, relating to certain rites, annually performed by the Chinese Christians, at the tombs of their deceased parents, or other relations. The emperor himself tried to make the parties compromise matters; but finding his endeavours ineffectual, he left them to agree or dispute according to their pleasure.

The 17th, I sent to inform the captain of the Chinese guard, that I intended to take a turn through the city; who immediately gave orders for a soldier to attend me. When we passed through the gate, the clerk marked our names in his book, and dashed them out at our return. I went into several shops, where were sold different kinds of merchandize, particularly those of the goldsmiths, whose business it was to exchange gold for silver, or silver for gold. In these shops are found vast quantities of those valuable metals, cast into bars of different sizes, and piled one up

other; which are sold only by weight, as is no current coin in this country, except a small round piece of brass, with a square hole in the middle, through which may be run a string, for the convenience of carrying them to market. This coin, called joss by the Chinese, is about the value of one tenth of a penny sterling. With these they can buy a dish of hot tea, a pipe of tobacco, or a dram of brandy, in the street; and a beggar may dine for three of them. The coins have Kamhi, the name of the emperor, on the one side; and the words, Tum Pao, Universal Prince, on the other.

In most of the shops I found both men and women unveiled. They are extremely complaisant, and gave me a dish of tea in every shop.

The people expose their gold and silver, and goods of value, with as much freedom and security, as the merchants do in London or Amsterdam.

The winter here lasts only two months; but is sharp and piercing while the wind is north-wind. If the wind, indeed, is southerly, the air is mild and pleasant, and the sky clear. The Chinese have a method of keeping themselves warm in the cold, by stoves made in the walls of houses.

The emperor sent Father Fridelli, accompanied by several mandarins, with a present to his czarish majesty, of six large boxes of tiles, made of China stone, fit for such stoves as are used in Russia for warming rooms. They were very pretty, blue and white; and, with due care, may last for ages.

On January 1st, 1721, the emperor's general of artillery, together with Father Fridelli, and a man called Stadlin, an old German, and a watch-

a warm-smoker, dined at the ambassador's. He was, by birth, a Tartar, and, by his conversation, it appeared, he was by no means ignorant of his profession, particularly with respect to the various compositions of gunpowder, used in artificial fire-works. I asked him, how long the Chinese had known the use of gunpowder. He replied, Above two thousand years, in fire-works, according to their records; but that its application to the purposes of war was only a late introduction. As the veracity and candour of this gentleman were well known, there was no room to doubt the truth of what he advanced on this subject.

The conversation then turned on printing. He said he could not then ascertain, precisely, the antiquity of this invention; but, was absolutely certain, it was much more ancient than that of gunpowder. It is to be observed, that the Chinese stamp, in the manner that cards are stamped in Europe. Indeed, the connection between stamping and printing is so close and obvious, that it is surprising the ingenious Greeks and Romans, so famous for their medals, never discovered the art of printing.

On this occasion, Father Fridelli told me, that several of the missionaries, who had the good fortune to be in favour with the emperor, had often solicited that prince to become Christian, and allow himself to be baptized: but he always excused himself by saying, he worshipped the same God with the Christians; and that such a change of religion might occasion some disturbance in the empire, which, by all means, he would endeavour to prevent. However this be, it is certain that, on Christmas-day, he sent one of his chi-
cun

uchs to the Italian convent, with orders, that
yers should be offered for him; which was
ordingly done, and the eunuch remained in
rch all the time of divine service.

Next day, the ambaffador had another private
ience of the emperor, at the palace of T'zan-
yang. The weather being very cold, the hall
warmed with feveral large chafingdishes,
d with charcoal. We ftaid about two hours;
ing which time his majesty talked very fami-
ly on various fubjects, particularly on hiftory;
erein he difcovered himfelf well acquainted
h that of the holy fcriptures, as well as of his
country. He faid that the chronology of the
nefe was far more ancient than that of the
y fcriptures; but obferved, that it ended back
fabulous accounts, concerning which nothing
ain could be determined. As to Noah's flood,
affirmed, that, at or near the fame time, there
a great deluge in China, which deftroyed all
inhabitants of the plains; but that fuch as
ped to the mountains were faved.

He then difcourfed of the invention of the load-
e, which, he faid, was known in China above
thoufand years ago; for, it appeared from
r records, that a certain ambaffador, from fome
ant ifland, to the court of China, miffing his
rfe in a ftorm, was caft on the Chinefe coaft
he utmoft diftreff. The then emperor, after
rtaining him hofpitably, fent him back to his
country; and, to prevent the like miffor-
es, in his voyage homeward, gave him a com-
to direct his courfe.

*cannot omit taking notice of the good nature
affability of this ancient monarch, on all oc-
s. Though he was now near the feventie*

Ross

- fine fruits, particularly some excellent

On this occasion, Father Fridelli told
the tree was still standing at Canton,
wh the seed was taken that the mission-
sent to Portugal, where it has prospered
- rfully; and from the place whence it
- ight, bears the name of the China-

I doubt not, that, with due care, some
of the rare fruits and plants in this country,
- a itself, might be propagated in Europe,
- some of the American colonies. I cannot
- whether the coffee-tree is to be found in Chi-
- ut am certain, that none of its seeds are
- red and drank there, as among the Persians,
- s, and Europeans.

The 13th, the master of the ceremonies came
to invite the ambassador to court on the 15th, the
day of the new moon; and, according to the
Chinese computation, the first day of the new
year. This is one of their highest festivals; and,
but added to the solemnity of the present one,
as its being the beginning of a new seculum, or
age of sixty years, observed by the Chinese:
indeed, the emperor had reigned all the last secu-
m, and was now going to enter on the second.
On this occasion were to be assembled several
star princes; particularly, the Kutuchtu and
the Tnsh-du-Chan, together with many per-
sons of distinction from Korea, and all the domi-
ions of China. This feast begins on the first
day

year of his age, and sixtieth of his r
retained a sound judgment, and so
and, to me, seemed more sprightly t
the princes, his sons.

The 4th, I rode from our lodgings
city, and went out at the north gate,
entered, on our arrival at Pekin.

eastward to the end of the north w
along the east wall to the south gate
entered, and returned to my lodging
took me up about two hours and a h
ty round trot; and at the same rat
could have rode quite round the cit
five hours; whence a judgment m
of the circumference of the walls.

are very extensive, especially to the e
and being interspersed with many bu
all inclosed with brick walls, and
cypress and other evergreens, contrit
beautify the neighbourhood of thi
The Chinese are extremely attentive
ing and ornamenting these groves
places; a natural consequence of thei
respect for their parents and relation
ing, and of their extraordinary venera
when dead. Annually, on certain d
fort to these groves, carrying provision
them, and celebrate a kind of feast, i
ration of their deceased relations.

I shall give an example of the filia
Chinese, in a story I have often heard
true. A youth, finding his parents re
treme poverty, and knowing of no m
relief, went and sold himself as a slav
received the price from his master
brought it to his aged parents.

nt, the boy had no other resource than to run away from his master, and sell himself again to other; and this he practised for several times, in the same view, although he knew the severity of the law in such cases.

The 7th, the emperor sent us a present of various sorts of fine fruits, particularly some excellent oranges. On this occasion, Father Fridelli told us that the tree was still standing at Canton, from which the seed was taken that the missionaries first sent to Portugal, where it has prospered wonderfully; and from the place whence it was brought, bears the name of the China-orange. I doubt not, that, with due care, some of the rare fruits and plants in this country, even tea itself, might be propagated in Europe, and in some of the American colonies. I cannot say whether the coffee-tree is to be found in China,

but am certain, that none of its seeds are prepared and drank there, as among the Persians, Arabs, and Europeans.

The 13th, the master of the ceremonies came to invite the ambassador to court on the 15th, the 1st day of the new moon; and, according to the Chinese computation, the first day of the new year. This is one of their highest festivals; and, when added to the solemnity of the present one, it being the beginning of a new seculum, or cycle of sixty years, observed by the Chinese: indeed, the emperor had reigned all the last seculum, and was now going to enter on the second.

On this occasion were to be assembled several Tartar princes; particularly, the Kutuchta and the Tush-du-Chan, together with many persons of distinction from Korea, and all the dominions of China. This feast begins on the first day.

hand, exposed to sale in the open air.

Near this place stood a magnificent the doors of which being open, we viewed it; and saw, standing at the south entrance, a frightful image, about twenty-five feet high, and gilt, having twelve arms and hands, a fearful visage, and great goggling eyes. By its appearance it seemed to be made of a kind of plaster. This image is called Fo, which signifies (in the Chinese language). Whilst we walked round the temple, many people entered, worshipped, and bowed several times to the image, in which they retired, without taking account of us, or of any body else. In all the temples I had formerly seen, I found a great number of inferior deities, or reputed saints; but this was occupied with Fo only, without a

During the festival, there are many dances performed in all the public streets. Yet often high crosses erected, on which are hung a number of pendants and streamers.

cept the ambassador. Our friend was so polite to send chairs for his guests, about ten o'clock, that at eleven we reached the house, which was the largest of that sort I ever saw, and could easily contain six or eight hundred people. The roof was supported by two rows of wooden pillars. The tavern consisted only of one apartment, a part of which was filled with long tables, and benches on each side, for the accommodation of the company. During the time of dinner, we were entertained with music; and after it, by a company of players, maintained by the house, who daily act plays on a stage erected at one side of the room. None but people of fashion frequent the place.

When a person intends to treat his friends at one of these houses, he sends previous notice of design, with a note of the company, and the money to be laid out on each of them; agreeably to these orders, things are executed with the greatest exactness. The expence on each of our company could not be less than three or four ounces of silver, as we staid the whole day, and had a good entertainment, consisting of many courses and desserts, prepared and served in the best fashion of the country. At several tables the people were employed in gaming; some playing at cards, others at dice, and drafts. I saw no money among them; though I was informed some of these play very high. In the evening we took leave of our hospitable friend, and returned to lodgings.

The 22d, I went along with our new Chinese friend, named Siasiey, to see a manufactory of earthenware, standing on the bank of the river Yu, about twelve English miles eastward of the city.

After arriving at the place, we passed several sheds and houses, where I saw people at work. The ovens, in part, appeared very curious; but my view was so superficial, that I could form no judgment of the materials, or manner of making these beautiful vessels, which still remain the similar productions of any other. I inquired into the truth of the opinion which Europeans entertain, "that the clay of the last century to digest, before it was fit for use," was told by a master workman, that the preparation was sufficient. So far as I could observe, they made no secret, at this place, of what they were employed about. I was, however, told that, to the south, the Chinese are more cautious and carefully conceal their art from foreigners. One thing I firmly believe, that, if Europeans understood the art of making earthen-ware, the Chinese would undersell them in the market in the world. This valuable manufacture is carried on in most of the towns in China, as it is sold but a little above the rate of the earthen-ware in Europe, the material of which it is composed can neither be raised nor manufactured. Beside China, they also make a kind of earthen-ware, for the use of the lower people.

The 24th, the master of the ceremony invited the ambassador to the festival of the new year, which is always when the moon is full, to be held at the imperial palace of Yang, on the 25th. In the mean time, the rain continued very piercing; so that the streets, with loaded carriages, cross the ditches, and the walls of the city, upon the ice.

gth, chairs were sent from court to carry the ambassador, and the gentlemen of the retinue: they arrived there in the evening, and lodged in a room near the palace. Near our lodgings was a garden, with a canal, on which was a small boat. In the middle of the canal was an artificial mount, planted with some bamboo, in imitation of nature. We ascended, by a winding path, to the top of the mount, from whence we had a fine view of all the country

On the 10th, being the first day of the festival, we went to court. We were met at the gate by the officers of the ceremonies, who conducted us into the hall; and the ambassador approached the emperor in order to congratulate his imperial majesty on the anniversary of the new year. Our position on this occasion, as at the first audience, was to the right of the throne. All the princes, the emperor's sons and grandsons, together with the Prince of the East-Indies, and some other persons of high rank, were placed to the left, opposite to us, according to the customs of the Chinese are, in many instances quite contrary to those of the Europeans; we have been informed, that, among them, the right is the place of the greatest honour. After the ambassador had drunk a dish of tea, the emperor bade the ambassador to come to him again; he then retired into the customs and ceremonies at the courts of Europe on festivals of this nature; at the same time, "he had been informed that, after drinking the king's health, on such occasions, the Europeans broke the glasses. He comprehended, he said, of the drinking part; but did not comprehend the meaning of breaking the glasses, and laughed heartily at the joke. T

and placed before the company on
All the dishes were cold, except those
majesty : who supplied us plentiful
provisions from the throne.

Dinner being ended, the sports were
a company of wrestlers, composed of
Tartars. Many of them were almost
ing no clothes but tight canvases drawn
performed their parts in the arena before
When any of them was severely bruised
antagonist, or much hurt by a fall, fre-
quently happened, the emperor sent for
al, and ordered him to be properly treated.
Sometimes, also, when he perceived the
tants too eager and warm, a sign was given
them. These instances of humanity were
amiable in the old monarch, and reduced
sight of such shocking spectacles more
for many of these wrestlers received
and falls, as were sufficient to have been

and began a dance to a dismal tune of vocal and instrumental music. The dance was initiated by a person in a frightful mask, of a tall, thin, dressed and mounted like the Tartars, who, it was said, represented the devil. After making several unsuccessful attacks on the united body of Tartars, this formidable hero was at length slain by an arrow, and carried off in triumph. While the Tartars performed in the court, one of the emperor's sons, a prince of about twenty years of age, danced alone in the hall, and attracted the eyes of the whole company. His movements were at first very slow, so that he seemed hardly to move at all, but afterwards became brisk and lively. The emperor was cheered, and seemed well pleased with the different performers; but particularly with an old Tartar, who played on a chime of little bells, with two ivory rods. The instruments of music were various, and all tuned to the Chinese taste. The emperor told the ambassador, that he knew their music would not please an European, but that every nation liked their own best. Next day, the rejoicings were renewed: we did not, however, go to court before the evening, because the fire-works would not begin before the sun was set. About five o'clock, the signal was given for beginning to play off the fire-works, by which a great number of rockets were let fly from the gallery where the emperor sat; and in the space of a few minutes, many rockets and lanterns were lighted. These lanterns were made of paper of different colours, red, blue, green, and yellow, and hung on posts about six feet high, scattered over all the garden, which presented a very pleasant prospect to the eye.

Another signal was then given for the rockets. They sprung upward to a great height, and fell down in figures displaying a great variety of beauty. The rockets were accompanied with call crackers, for want of a more proper name. Their explosion resembled the report of great guns, fired at certain intervals, and afforded a view of many charming colors of fire. Those, with a few fire-works of different kinds intermixed, continued for three hours.

Opposite to the gallery where the exhibition was suspended a large round vessel, twelve feet in diameter, between two posts twelve feet high. A rocket sent from the gallery, and a match hanging from the vessel, immediately caused the bottom to drop, and a load rose. Then fell out a large quantity of fireworks, and hung between the posts, displaying variously in various colors, and for ten minutes, and then a most curious sight. It seemed as if the work was composed of materials that had been exploded, and being expelled to the position where they were now the machine.

the same form, but of a lesser size ; these also took fire as soon as they dropped. This scene continued till the number of one thousand lanterns fell from the vessel, which diminished every time, till the last were very small. I must confess this presented a delightful object to the spectators.

I could not help being surprised at the ingenuity of the artist, in crowding such a number of lanterns into so small and simple a machine as this seemed to be ; and at the same time, with so much order, that all of them dropped and kindled of themselves, with equal regularity, as if he had let them fall from his hand ; for not even one of them was extinguished by accident, or in the least entangled by another : this concluded the first day's entertainment.

The 31st, in the evening, were turned to court, where was opened a new scene of fire-works, which continued, with great variety, till ten o'clock at night.

The 1st of February, we went again to court, where the fire-works were resumed in many different well-executed designs. What pleased me most was a small mount, raised in the middle of the garden, from which sprung a stream of white and blue fire, in imitation of water. The top of the mount contained a cavity, in shape of a large urn, from which the fire rose to a prodigious height.

Opposite to the gallery where the emperor sat, were erected three large frames, about thirty feet high each. On one was a monstrous figure of a dragon ; on the second a man on horseback ; and the third represented an elephant with a human figure on his back. All these were composed of
a dr

a deep blue fire; and we saw red and grapes, hanging above red, and blue fire.

The following day, the emperor in person, and a private audience, liked the diversions and occasion the emperor repeated observations concerning the diversions composed of gun-fires, although fire-works had been made more than two thousand years ago, and made many improvements in them to their present perfection.

The 3d, we returned to Peking, and the wind at that time, the rejoicings still going on, were erected, and played in the principal streets through the city.

The affairs relating to the festival were now finished, we began now to move to the westward, which was the extremity of the city.

On the 10th, the emperor presented us with presents to his court, of which were tapestries wrought on a rich silk, jewelled gold cups; some of silver, some of pearl; three flowers of gold, and three flowers of silver; and on taffety; twelve pieces of silk, in which were the dragon with different sorts of curio-
sities, and a box containing some of the sheets of which were

ian common; beside several other toys, scarce worth mentioning. From these particulars it appears, that these two mighty monarchs were not very lavish in their presents to each other; preferring curiosities to things of real value. The next day several officers came from court, with presents to the ambassador, and every person of the retinue, corresponding to their different stations and characters, and so minutely and exactly was this matter managed, that even the meanest of our servants was not neglected. The presents, consisting of a complete Chinese dress, some pieces of damasks, and other stuffs, were, indeed, of no great value. They were, however, carried along the streets, wrapped up in yellow silk, with the usual parade of things belonging to the court, a circumstance which is reckoned one of the greatest honours that can be conferred on a foreign minister.

Next day the emperor sent the ambassador an invitation to a hunting match, not far distant from Peking, which his excellency readily accepted,

Being now on the eve of our departure, in order to employ the short time we had to stay to the best advantage, I rode about twelve miles eastward from Peking, accompanied by a Chinese friend, to the banks of the river, which I found covered with barges of different sizes, employed in carrying provisions and other stores to the city. I was informed that about ten thousand vessels were constantly engaged in this business. During a month or six weeks, in winter, this river is frozen over, at which season, provisions are conveyed by land-carriage, or drawn along the ice.

The fields, along the borders of the stream, are well cultivated, producing all kinds of grain in great abundance. I also saw plantations of tobacco, which the Chinese call tharr, and which yields very considerable profits, as the use of this plant is universal among all ranks of both sexes.

On the 18th all the gentlemen of the suit, dined with my Chinese friend, Siasiey, where we were splendidly entertained. After dinner, our hospitable landlord made the cups circulate very freely. At last he took me by the hand, and desired I would remain with him; and that he would give me my choice of which of his wives or daughters I liked best. I could not help returning my most grateful acknowledgments to such a kind friend; though I did not think proper to accept his offer.

The 21st, being the day appointed for hunting with the emperor, at one o'clock in the morning, horses were brought to our lodgings for the ambassador and his train. We immediately mounted, and after riding about six miles to the south-west of the city, at break of day we reached the gates of a park, called Chayza, where an officer met us, and conducted us to a summer-house, in which the emperor had slept the preceding night.

No sooner had we entered than the good old emperor, who had been up some time, sent one of his eunuchs to salute the ambassador, and ordered him refreshments. Breakfast being over, his majesty, who was fond of arms, sent to desire a sight of the ambassador's fowling-piece. He returned it with several of our own for our instruction, which had all match-locks. The Chinese, indeed, are possessed with an idea, that fowling-pieces, in their climate, attract a moisture which prevents

prevents their firing. But from our own observations, we perceived no such effect.

A signal being given, that the emperor was approaching, all the grandees drew up in lines from the bottom of the stairs to the road leading to the forest, dressed in hunting uniforms, and armed with bows and arrows. We had a proper station assigned us, and paid our respects to his majesty, who returned a gracious smile, and beckoned to follow him.

He was seated cross-legged, in an open machine, carried by four men, with long poles resting on their shoulders. Before him lay a fowling-piece, a bow, and a sheaf of arrows. This had been his usual hunting equipage for some years, since riding on horseback was become irksome to him; but in his youth he commonly went every summer without the great wall, and carried along with him the princes and many persons of distinction, to the number of some thousands, in order to hunt in the wild tracks of Tartary, where he continued for the space of two or three months.

On these expeditions, their provisions were restricted to bare necessities, and often to what they caught. This piece of policy he practised to inure his officers to hardships, and to prevent their becoming inveterated by idleness and effeminacy among the Chinese.

As soon as the emperor had passed, the company mounted and followed him at some distance, till they came to an open forest, where they formed in a wide circle, leaving his majesty in the centre.

Our wings being extended, numbers of ~~ha~~ were started, which were driven towards the

peror, who killed many of them with arrows as they passed. Such as he missed, were pursued by some of the princes; but no other person drew bow, or stirred from the line.

Continuing our route to the westward, we came to thickets and tall reeds, where we found a number of pheasants, partridges, and quails. His majesty then laid aside his bow and arrows, and let fly a hawk, as occasion offered. The hawk generally raked in the pheasants while flying; if they took to the reeds and bushes, they were shot and soon caught them.

Proceeding about three miles farther, we entered the forest, where we found several species of deer. The young men went in, and beat the woods. Much game came out; but no one drew a bow till the emperor had killed a stag, which he did very dexterously with a barbed-headed-arrow. After this, the princes had leave to kill several bucks; among which was one of that species, called Kaberda, in Siberia, which produces the musk.

We had been six hours on horseback, and travelled about fifteen miles; but no termination of the forest yet appeared. Turning short from this cover, we came to some marshes, overgrown with tall reeds, where we roused a great number of wild boars, but they all escaped. The hunt of these fierce animals is reckoned the most dangerous of all kinds of sport, except the chase of the lion or the tiger. Every one endeavoured to avoid them, and several of them ran full speed through the thickest troops of the horse.

The emperor had taken care to have a company of men, armed with lances, to guard his

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After dinner, the emperor sent two of his principal eunuchs to compliment the ambassador; to inform him that he intended to bait three tigers for his entertainment. These had been kept up for some time, in a strong grate work, for that purpose. When we approached the tent, the emperor's tent was well guarded by several ranks of men, armed with long spears. The ambassador also was furnished with a guard, and men were placed round the whole encampment, to protect it from the fury of these formidable animals.

The first was let out of his cage by a person mounted on a fleet horse. The tiger, on quitting his confinement, seemed much pleased with enjoyment of liberty. The horseman rode off at speed, while the savage kept rolling on the grass. At last he rose, and walked about, growling.

The emperor fired twice at him with bullets; but the distance was too great to have the desired effect. On this his majesty sent to the ambassador to try his piece at him; which being complied with a single ball, he walked towards the savage, accompanied by ten men armed with spears, in case of accidents; but he took his aim well, that he killed him on the spot.

The second was let loose in like manner. The horseman retired as before, leaving the tiger rolling on the grass. He then returned, and shot at him with a blunted arrow to rouse him, which excited the savage to such a pitch that he pursued him within the ranks, and endeavouring to spring over the men's heads, was killed in the act with several arrows. The third, as soon as he was set at liberty, ran directly towards the emperor's tent, and in like manner pierced with spears.

with a message from the emperor, laws of hunting, he was entitled to ment.

Next morning the sport was resumed little from that of the preceding

The 23d, early in the morning, the ceremonies waited on the ambassador into his majesty's presence his audience of leave. The emperor him in a very friendly manner, in his bed. He repeated his assurance of friendship he entertained for his czar and expressed much respect for the merit of the ambassador. After this leave for the last time.

The following day, the ambassador was conducted by the president of the college of physics, to see the observatory, which is within the east wall, and commands a fine prospect. The building is not magnificent, but is furnished with an armillary sphere

ple with exactitude. It is certain, however, that their knowledge of astronomy, at more remote periods, was very considerable; but during many revolutions, it seems to have been, in a great measure, lost.

From the observatory we ascended by a broad and easy passage to the top of the city-wall, where we saw fifteen horsemen riding their rounds; which they perform day and night, at stated intervals. The wall is built of brick, about twenty-five or thirty feet high, with embrasures and square towers at equal distances, and a wide deep ditch, which may be flooded at pleasure.

On the 26th, the ambassador attended the tribunal for foreign affairs, and received a letter from the emperor for the czar. The president acquainted his excellency that he must consider this letter as a singular mark of favour to his majesty; as the emperors of China were not in the habit of writing letters to any person, however high his rank.

The original of this letter was in the Chinese language, and a copy of it in the Mongolian. It was folded up in a long roll, according to the custom in China, and wrapped in a piece of yellow silk, which was tied to a man's arm, and carried in procession before the ambassador. All the sons, whom he met on horseback, dismounted as he had passed. So great veneration do the Chinese pay to every thing belonging to the emperor.

On the same day the ambassador received a visit from a young gentleman, a descendant from the celebrated philosopher, Confucius, whose memory and works are still revered in China. On account of the rare virtues and talents of their progenitor

genitor, his descendants are still honoured and esteemed even by the emperor himself.

Before I leave China, I shall make a few observations on the people and the country, drawn from authentic sources of information.

Kamhi, the present emperor, has about twenty sons; and, it is said, intends the fourteenth for his successor. It may be easily imagined, that great armies and strict discipline are necessary to guard so extensive territories, and keep such a numerous people in their duty. Indeed the number of soldiers, reported to be in this empire is almost incredible. I am well informed, that the single province and city of Pekin, contains no fewer than one hundred and twenty thousand effective men, all well paid, clothed, and armed.

Notwithstanding the vast revenues, which are necessary for the support of the government, the duties on inland trade are extremely moderate; for I was told by a merchant, that he could live in the capital, and carry on any trade he pleased for the annual payment of the value of an ounce of silver. Such easy taxes shew the great economy and moderation of Kamhi, whose reign is called Tay-ping, or the reign of great peace and rest.

The empire of China is, in a manner, separated from all the rest of the world; situated in a temperate and salubrious climate; bounded by the ocean on the east and south; and by a chain of high mountains and barren rocks on the north and west, on which sides the great wall proves an additional defence, before Tartary acknowledged **the same** supreme head.

The parts of China which fell under my immediate observation, are mostly champaign, interspersed

interspersed with hills and rising grounds. The whole is pleasant and well cultivated, and produces abundance of grain and cattle.

Besides the necessaries of life, the Chinese enjoy many of the superfluities. They have likewise mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. Silver, however, is not esteemed as the medium of commerce, so that gold is exported from thence to great advantage.

This country has a communication throughout, by means of canals and rivers; and the merchants grow immensely rich, by their inland and foreign trade. What is most remarkable in their payments, is, that they receive only dollars, crowns, and half-crown pieces from Europeans, though they afterwards melt the whole down into bars of different sizes.

Tea is the universal beverage of all conditions, at all times. Both the green and the bohea tea, grow on the same shrub, called, by the Chinese Tzay. What is designed for bohea, is mixed in drying, with the juice of a certain plant, which communicates a peculiar colour and flavour, and qualifies the sharpness, which is injurious to some delicate constitutions. The cultivation, gathering, dressing, and packing, of this valuable plant, employs an infinite number of hands, particularly of the old and young, who are unfit for harder labour.

The Chinese always drink their tea without sugar, though the latter is the produce of the country, and consequently very cheap.

Several of the manufactures of this country are brought to the highest perfection, particularly those of silk, damask, and other stuffs. Silks are the common dress of the better sort of people.

of both sexes, and coarse cotton lower class.

The Chinese, it is well known for their excellence in several arts as potters, dyers, japanners, joiners, and makers. They outdo even the Europeans themselves. Their workmanship, however, is very clumsy, except in the arts in which they are very expert. Architecture, sculpture, and painting, are not brought to the same degree of order or perfection. The chief art of the Chinese seems to be in landscape, and the best of their performances in this way.

In manners they are civilized and complaisant to strangers, and to regular in their behaviour, and obedient to their superiors; but, above all, they are distinguished by their filial piety and delicacy to their parents and their desire to deserve imitation and praise from other nations.

These amiable qualities, the sobriety and uniformity of life, and the strictness of their discipline. Nor are they less conspicuous for their excellent policy in encouraging husbandry and commerce, and discountenancing and repressing dissipation. Few are found unequal to the hardships of war, and brawls are very seldom heard of. Offenders in this way are sure to receive the penalties.

on of such as are left in the streets. aries, to their credit, have a private it for such exposed infants as fall in and of such persons the greatest part ese Christians consist.

les are cleanly and modest in their nanners. Their eyes are black and

Their hair is jetty, and neatly tied t on the crown of the head, adorned al flowers, in a very becoming style. are not much exposed to the weather te complexions. The use of paint, frequently called in to heighten their ms.

distinction are seldom permitted to ad, except to visit their nearest rela- then they are carried in close chairs, their servants. Indeed, the artificial their feet renders walking irksome; tar females, residing in China, seem nclination to conform to the custom g the feet of their children, which, the cruel policy of rendering women stic from necessity, can neither be nor accounted for.

ese are of a middle size and slender very active. In their general inter- each other, they are honest and just. wever, be acknowledged, that not a 1, who trade with the Europeans, are knavery, and expert in all the arts of This, however, only proves that they orrupted by the examples we have set hat they are willing to shew them- it proficient in roguery as ourselves

This sect has subsisted for many ages, since Christianity was known; and is followed by the emperor, the grandees, the common people in general and a few Jews and Turks, residing here. It is supposed to have entered China with the first missionaries, about six or seven hundred years ago. Christians, at present, are computed to be about one hundred thousand of both sexes.

I had several opportunities of observing the conduct of their physicians. They generally administer their own prescriptions, and are but little acquainted with the medicine of the Europeans. Their chief stock consists of plants, which they apply on a variety of diseases, often with success. They feel the pulse very attentively, but seldom practise bleedings, even in high fevers.

They compare a fever to a fire, and chuse rather to remove the fire than to diminish the quantity of liquor it contains, which

Ginseng is in high estimation for its physical
 uses, and is gathered by people appointed by the
 emperor himself. It is valued at the rate of about
 twenty-five pounds sterling the pound weight;
 I could never learn what specific qualities
 the plant possessed; only that it was of universal

Indeed it may be a good restorative; but
 really has any extraordinary virtues, I never
 could discover them, after repeated experiments.
 The Chinese language is composed chiefly of
 monosyllables, and seems to be easily acquired,
 as much of it as is necessary for conver-
 sation. The difficulty, however, of learning their
 characters is very great; though most common
 men know enough to read and write what
 belongs to their particular calling.

On the 2d of March, we sent off our heavy
 baggage early in the morning; and about noon

Pekin, accompanied by several Chinese gen-
 tlemen, who were to return with M. de Lange,
 whom his czarish majesty had appointed his
 minister at the court of Pekin.

On the 4th, this gentleman and our Chinese
 friends left us; and we continued our journey,
 mostly by the same route as before, and every-
 where met with the same attention and hospita-
 lity. A repetition of common incidents would
 afford little amusement.

It may, however, be pleasing to the philan-
 thropist to remark, that I have heard some of the
 natives, who inhabit the immense track, called Si-
 beria; and which is generally painted in the most
 favourable colours, as a country and climate,
 say, "God, who placed them in this country, did
 what was best for them, and that they
 are satisfied with their lot." Indeed, many
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JOURNAL
OF AN
EMBASSY TO MEQUINEZ,
THE CAPITAL OF MOROCCO,
BY MR. WINDUS,
GENTLEMAN IN THE AMBASSADOR'S SUIT.

embassy originated from a desire of concluding a peace with the Emperor of , and obtaining the release of the English who were in captivity in his dominions. The city of Morocco is not often visited, and a collection of the occurrences which presented themselves to Mr. Windus, will be read with an interest proportionate to the infrequency of the opportunities of retracing his steps.

Honourable Charles Steward, being appointed ambassador to the court of Mequinez, with his retinue in the Bay of Tetuan, on the 1st of May 1720, about nine in the morning, we follow the narrative of our author, we find a sufficient number of tents pitched for accommodation, and among them a hand- large one for the use of the ambassador. At the first entertainment, they brought plates of , fowls, and a sheep roasted whole up- a gr

tent, where they performed their exercise in less than an hour.

In this they displayed great activity. Shaw and his brother often headed the horse, who, all clapping spurs to the horse, hurled their pieces and fired, as if in engagement. After this they had their spears, and singling out an opponent, dexterously parried the thrusts while their horses were in full speed.

Meanwhile the infantry kept up an irregular fire, with great rapidity. The drum made a warlike sound, and were beaten with a heavy stick on the top and a small drum on the bottom, to the time of a pipe, which bore a resemblance to a fife, and had a loud note.

The manœuvring being over, the emperor sent the ambassador to Barbary, and called him to his tent, telling him he would

to select one for himself, after which the retinue did the same, and then set forward.

The Moors continued firing and cavalcading all the way to Tetuan. On our entering the town, we were received by great crowds of people shouting, and the women, dressed in white, waved the tops of the houses as thick as they could and ; but they were so muffled up that we could see nothing but their eyes.

The bashaw drew up his troops in a large square before his house, where he and his brothers, newly mounted, again entertained us with their dexterity in tilting, and in darting their lances in the air, and catching them on full speed.

The ambassador was then conducted to the house appropriated for him, which happened to be one of the best in Tetuan ; and a stable of horses was assigned for his use, and that of his suite.

On the 8th, the ambassador paid a visit to the bashaw, who received him in an outer room, of long and narrow form, as is customary in Barbary. Two chairs were placed opposite to each other, on which his excellency and the bashaw sat down, and conversed a considerable time ; during which eight or ten of the principal Moors stood behind the bashaw's chair. The conference being ended, we were favoured with a sight of the bashaw's gardens and stables.

On the 15th, we dined in a garden belonging to the bashaw, about three miles from the town. It is situated in a pleasant valley, almost entirely surrounded by mountains and hills, which being verdant and woody, afforded a most delightful prospect. A stream ran through this retreat
 Vol. XII. Z. whi

. Should the animal attack one of the hunters immediately, without betraying any emotion of fear, receives him on his spear, which is as far as the cross of the blade.

Tetuan, the ancient Tetuanum, gives name to the province. It stands at the opening of the straits into the Mediterranean, on the ascent of the rocky eminence between two mountains, about five miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the whole place. Through the valley a river navigable for small vessels as far as seen, about two miles from the bay, where goods are loaded and unloaded.

Tetuan is well built; but the streets are narrow and hardly any windows are to be seen to light them. The light is admitted at the interior where there is a square court open at the top with pillars supporting galleries, and painted with lustrades. The houses are two stories high, but the bashaw's and a few others belonging to persons of the first distinction. They are all flat top, so that the inhabitants can walk a way upon them; but the habitations of the Arabian merchants have battlements to keep within their proper bounds. The Moorish women, however, frequently pay visits to each other, without descending into the streets.

The houses are whitewashed, both interior and externally, which renders the reflection of the sun so bright as to be painful to the eyes. The walls are commonly constructed with frame-work, rammed full of mortar, which, when sufficiently indurated, the case is removed.

The shops are small, and destitute of doors. After having opened the shutters, jumps in, and

Tetuan is populous, but the poor and oppressed. When a man diligence and industry, acquired a fortune, he is obliged to conceal it, and to ask for property is wholly at the pleasure of the shaw, who would certainly plunder him, or compel the affected poor, by the threat of punishment, to discover his concealment.

The people, in general, are of a dark complexion, intermixed with a race of white men, of a fairer complexion. They are generally lusty and strong limbed, active, impatient of fatigue, enduring with fortitude the vicissitudes of the seasons.

A messenger will go from Tetuan to Barbary, which is one hundred and fifty ducats; and in the midst of a rain, he will only look out for the bush or a high stone, where, squatting, he will remain till the storm is past, passing the whole night. The most ce-

~~On~~ on which account light goods are removed, from place to place, on horses; or if the distance be great, and the commodities heavy, on camels, which are as patient of fatigue as their masters.

The dress of these people is not ungraceful. The men wear short shirts, with very wide sleeves, that sometimes hang down, but more frequently are tucked up, to keep them cool. They have linen drawers, and go bare legged; but have slippers of red or yellow leather to cover their feet.

Over their shirt they wear a cloth vest, very short, and made to fit the body. It is fastened with small buttons and loops set close together, and often embroidered with gold or silver. Round the waist they have a scarf of silk or stuff, in which they stick their knives, some of which are beautifully ornamented on the handles.

Their outer garment is either the alhague or albernooce: the former is a piece of fine white woollen, five or six yards long, and about one and a half broad, which they wrap round them, above and below their arms, and which has a striking resemblance to the drapery of antique figures; the albernooce is also made of cloth, and somewhat resembles a short cloak, but is joined a little way before, from the neck downwards, having two or three rows of short stripes worked in the stuff, and fringed at the ends, by way of ornament. The bottom and the sides are edged with a deep fringe, and at the neck, behind, hangs a peaked cowl, with a tassel at the end, with which they can cover their heads on occasion. Their heads are always shaved and covered with a little red cap, which they form into a turban by rolling muslin round it; but when they go into the country, they wear a cane hat to shade them from the sun.

The alcaýdes have a broad broidered with gold, to hang which they wear over their shirt.

After this fashion the Moors are dressed*; without any other change in the quality of the stuffs they wear the same garment of the poorer sort has arms through, instead of sleeves.

When the women go abroad they wear nearly the same as the men, the head-dress being an alhague, with which they cover their heads, bringing it close to the face, and underneath tie a piece of muslin to the lower part of the face. They leave bare but their legs, which, when they are at home, are generally naked. They use the same weapons as the men.

Within doors, they have a turban about their foreheads, and their hair is in two large plaits to their waists. They wear a vest open from the bosom to the knees, and their embroidered shifts; and they have long pieces of muslin to the sleeves which they depend in the nature of ruders. For drawers they wear a short petticoat. They cover their legs and arms with bracelets and rings. They are always adorned with rings.

The women have fine expressions of countenance. Some of them have fair skins, which is a testimony of ascertaining; for to live a year in Tetuan without being tanned is a Moorish woman in the first place. I observed them on the house to

* Compare this with Dr. Shaw's description of the natives in Algiers and Tunis.

the fields, if none of their countrymen were in sight, they would unveil and smile, as if pleased to shew themselves.

When any of the Moors are inclined to entertain their neighbours, the women retire to the top of the house, and remain there till the guests are gone. Their general entertainment consists of cuscusu, which is thus made: they put some fine flour into a large flat pan, and sprinkling it with water, roll it up into small balls; these they again throw into a kind of cullender that serves for the cover of a pot, where meat and fowls are stewing, so that they receive the heat and steam. When done enough, they pour strong broth into the mess, and putting the meat and fowls atop, serve it up.

Their dishes are made of pewter or earthenware, wide at the top, and narrow at the bottom, something like a high crowned hat inverted. They sit cross-legged, and, while they are eating, a servant stands by with a great bowl of water in one hand, and a narrow strip of linen in the other, to wash or wipe their right hands with, which is always used in pulling the victuals to pieces. The left hand is never employed in eating, because it is used on necessary occasions.

At table they observe great taciturnity, and after their meals drink water or cyder, though the prohibition of their religion will not prevent them from indulging in wine or other strong liquors, when they have a proper opportunity.

They are excessively fond of butter-milk *, and

* For its nutritive and even sanative qualities, butter-milk is not to be excelled by the most costly liquors of modern luxury. Its sweetness and agreeableness, however, to all palates recommends it we will not insist on.

When they speak of the extraordinary sweetness of any viand, they compare it to that delicious drink. A large black pitcher of it is generally brought in, and served out with a wooden ladle.

Their butter is ill-flavoured; and to make it keep, they bury it in the ground, and do not object to its being three or four years old. They also wrap up the cawls, suet, and fat of cows, sheep, and goats in great rolls, which in winter are sold out to the poor as a substitute for butter.

Their bread is good and cheap; and, in short, the cost of domestic economy is neither so expensive. Would the wants of nature be satisfied, scarcely any country could know the want of men feel it.

On the 13th, having made all previous arrangements, we began our journey to Mequinez, and on the 14th, as we were approaching Alcañar, we were met by the governor of Tancor, who advanced towards us with a spear carried upright, by a slave, at his horse's head. After having welcomed the ambassador, we were conducted towards the town, accompanied by a number of Moors tilting before us, drums beating, music playing, and crowds of people pressing upon us, till we reached the tents that were pitched close under the walls of Alcañar.

On the left of the road from Tetuan to this place, runs a ridge of very high mountains, called Habib, the inhabitants of which preserve some degree of native independence. However, on meeting with civil treatment, they pay a voluntary contribution to the bashaw; but when ill-treated, they execute revenge, by infesting the roads with robbery, and murdering travellers, and then

to there fastnesses in the mountains; where it is difficult to pursue or molest them.

Alcaffar was once an important city, and the residence of the governor of this part of the kingdom; but it is now so much fallen to decay, that, fifteen mosques, only two remain in which vice is performed. Here are a great number of storks that live very familiarly with the inhabitants, walking about the town, and occupying the tops of the mosques and houses, without molestation. They are esteemed sacred birds; but though they are never injured, they are too timid to shelter themselves in the houses from the heat of the sun, and therefore some of them drop down dead every day.

On the 26th, we left Alcaffar, and proceeding on our journey, on the 1st of July, we passed the ruins of a very ancient stone edifice, called by the natives Pharaoh's Castle. This is situated on a hill of easy ascent, about one hundred and forty miles south of Tetuan, and sixteen north-east of Cejinez. One of the buildings seems to be the remains of a triumphal arch, having several stones lying under it, with mutilated and illegible inscriptions. It is fifty-six feet long, fifteen thick, and the portal is twenty feet wide, and about twenty feet in height.

About one hundred yards from this arch stands the remains of another large square building, one hundred and forty feet long, and about sixty high. Some of the angles are still standing; and both the structure and the gate are adorned with pilasters, some of which have capitals resembling the Corinthian order.

The country through which we had hitherto passed, is abundantly fertile and very pleas-

The plains waved with corn, and with cattle, and the hills were covered. Still, however, there are many cultivated spots; but this arises rather from the indolence of the natives than the

On the 3d of July, we entered Guineez, a little before sun-rise, to avoid the crowd, which would have gathered round us, had they advanced. By taking this early start, with little interruption in reaching the place allotted for us.

Early in the morning of the 4th, we sent an alcaide with a guard to receive the ambassador into his presence. We then, with the streets marshalled in the suburbs, two serjeants on horseback, followed by a band of music playing, led the way; the ambassador with his liverymen on foot, and after him came the gentlemen of the court, while the cavalcade was closed by a guard on horseback.

The alcaide, who commanded the guard, did not suffer the people to come near the ambassador, of whom some of them were knocked down by his guard, in order to gratify a little humour.

We dismounted at the outer gate, and, passing through three or four streets, under some piazzas for the space of half a mile, Then intelligence being brought that the ambassador was ready, we were led into a spacious square, where we saw him mounted, with an umbrella over his head. His courtiers stood by his side, in the habit of slaves, and his guards were drawn up in the front.

Having advanced within fourscore yards of the emperor, with our music playing, the old monarch alighted from his horse, and prostrating himself on the earth, continued some minutes in prayer. When he had finished his devotions, he instantly remounted, and took a lance in his hand.

We all bowed as we approached his majesty, who, nodding his head in return, called out several times *Bono*, and bade the ambassador be covered; with which he complied. Then drawing nearer, he delivered his Britannic majesty's letter, tied up in a silk handkerchief, into the emperor's hand; adding, that he was come from the king of Great Britain, his master, to settle peace, friendship, and a good understanding between the two crowns; and that he had brought him a present, which he hoped would be acceptable.

The emperor replied, that he should accomplish every object he had in view, because he loved the English; and that such Moors as the ambassador had brought with him, who were able, should pay their own ransom, and those who were not, the governor of Tetuan should pay for.—But instantly recollecting himself, he observed, the English make no slaves, nor sell any.

On this the ambassador said, he hoped his majesty would pay the same regard to the king his master's subjects, and permit them to return home, an act of beneficence worthy of so potent a monarch.

Soon after the emperor, addressing himself to the *bashaw* of Tetuan, the latter prostrated himself on the earth, kissed it, and rising, went to the emperor, and kissed his foot; a cere-

which the grandees often perform, w
peror deigns to talk with him.

The emperor was mounted on a
His negroes fanned him, and beat th
the horses trappings; and the umbr
shaded the monarch, was constantly
tion, to produce a little air. His d
little from that of the bashaws; bu
of his scimeter was of gold, and set
emeralds, and his saddle was covere
let cloth embroidered with gold, hav
in a cloth case on the left side.

On taking our leave of the emper
conducted, by his order, to see the p
were first led into a large square bui
piazzas all round. The arches we
with plaster fretwork in flowers, an
by neat stone pillars. The bottom a
the height of five feet, were cheq
tiles of several colours, as were all
ments, walks, passages, and galleries,
an air of neatness and beauty to the
fice.

We next visited a magazine, near a
a mile long, and not more than thirty
in which amazing quantities of armour
posited in cases. Having satisfied o
here, we then entered another large a
building, with piazzas as before, an
were told, lived two of the emperor
women.

Passing through some walks and
chequer work, we came to anothe
with a large garden in the middle, y
cypress trees. This garden is sunl
venty feet below the level of the

the building, and over it runs a terrace walk, about half a mile long, and fifteen or sixteen feet broad, shaded by vines and evergreens, supported by strong frame work, forming a verdant canopy over head. In this beautiful walk was a chariot that went with springs, and a small calash, in which we were told the emperor was sometimes drawn by women and eunuchs.

We passed through several other squares and long buildings, where, at intervals, we saw the unhappy Christians, who were in captivity, on the top of high walls, employed in their slavish and heavy labour.

After amusing ourselves about three hours in examining the different parts of this extensive structure, we were again introduced to the emperor, who was still on horseback, engaged in viewing a magazine of arms.

At the approach of the ambassador, he asked him how he liked his palace. His excellency complimented him, by saying, it was one of the noblest on the face of the earth. The emperor, on this reply, said, "Thank God."

At this instant, some English boys falling prostrate, and giving the usual salutation, "God bless thy power;" his majesty asked what nation they belonged to; and finding they were English, he bid them go home with the ambassador, and see him to bed; on which his excellency returned the emperor thanks, and took his leave.

At night one of the empresses sent some provisions and fruit from the palace, desiring to know how the ambassador did, and wishing him *a good repose*. The victuals were high seasoned and stewed with roots and spices.

Next day we were again invited to the We were first shewn some large rooms men and boys, making saddles, stocks for scabbards for scimeters, and other military ratus. From thence we passed through large neat edifices, till we at last entered most central and beautiful parts of the palace with a garden in the middle, well planted with cypress and other trees.

All the columns of this vast building are marble, and said to be of Roman workmanship transported thither from Sallee. The arches and doors of the different apartments are finely decorated.

Here one of the queens sent us a collation of dates, grapes, melons, almonds, and raisins, and sweetmeats. The fruit was highly grateful for walking had made us dry. We therefore went down to our repast under a piazza, and were attended by the maids of the palace, whose jetted skirts received no small embellishment from the shining bracelets and silver trinkets that adorned their arms and legs. While we remained here, the emperor's women, it appeared, had a full view of us, though we were not apprized of this circumstance till afterwards.

Having regaled ourselves on what was presented to us, we were conducted to another neat regular building, with piazzas all round, having the area a lotted with checker work, and a row of marble basins in the centre, with little channels cut in the stone, to convey the water from the one to the other.

We next visited the inside of an apartment, where one of the queens had formerly lived; and were shewn the baths and some beautiful cabinets belonging

belonging to that apartment. From thence we were conducted through several other buildings, mostly oblong squares, with piazzas. The doors are all of one size and form, finely inlaid, and some of them gilt. In one of the squares was a fountain, with channels of marble, that formed a pretty labyrinth. We finally visited some other stately cobahs, which are lofty and magnificent rooms, each covered with a dome, painted of a sky colour, adorned with stars and a golden sun in the middle, of curious workmanship.

The imperial palace is about four miles in circumference, and is almost square. It stands on level ground, and has no hill near it. The buildings are of rich mortar, without either brick or stone, except for pillars and arches, and the mortar is so well tempered, that the whole resembles one entire piece of terrace. All the buildings are very massy, and the outer wall is no less than twenty-five feet thick.

On proceeding to have a distant prospect of the palace, we passed through a large field, where we saw an amazing number of rats, that burrowed in the ground like rabbits, and ran about so thick, and with so little fear, that they suffered us to come within a few yards of them before they disappeared.

At the extremity of this field, is a plantation of pomegranates, covering a valley, over which the emperor has thrown a bridge that extends from one hill to another.

On the 22d of July, the ambassador had his second audience, on which occasion the English captives were drawn up in the palace by the emperor's order. We found his majesty sitting under a piazza; but after receiving the first
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pliments, he mounted his horse, and with his hand to the captives, bid the ambassador to their own country. The impulse of gratitude made them thank themselves, and repeat the "God bless thy power." They were going to retire from the court, when he beckoned their stay; he loved the ambassador and all the captives; he knew they loved him and his country, there should not be an Englishman in the dominions. Then waving his hand to the captives, they went away; while he expressed his most grateful thanks for what he had done him; and, after a few other words, the interview ended.

Three days after, the ambassador presented his respects to Muley Ally, one of the sons, who received him sitting on a throne beautifully wrought with flowers. The prince was also dressed in a rich robe. Chairs were brought, and we were seated. The ambassador conversed with the prince by one of the captives, who put himself on his hands and knees at the entrance of the door, and whenever he spoke, he prostrated himself almost close to the prince.

After this conversation of ceremony, we were conducted up stairs, and entertained with music till dinner, which consisted of more than twenty covers, dressed variously.

The city of Mequinez stands in a plain, about twelve leagues from the capital, an inconsiderable place before it was the imperial residence, and, of consequence, the capital of this extensive empire.

In the midst of the city live the Jews, separated from the rest of the inhabitants, and who are nightly locked up within their own precincts. They have an alcayde to protect them from being plundered ; but their situation is by no means enviable. It is death for them to lift a hand against the meanest Moor, and the very boys kick them about with impunity ; nor have they any means of escaping such insults but by flight.

Close to Mequinez, on the north-west, stands the negro town, which takes up as much space as the city itself ; but the houses are neither so lofty nor so well built. Its inhabitants are all blacks or tawnies, and out of them the emperor recruits the soldiers belonging to his court.

The emperor's name was Muley Abdallah. He was in his eighty-seventh year, and he had sat on the throne about half a century. His behaviour to us was civil and obliging in the extreme ; yet, for his general conduct, he might be classed among the monsters of the human kind, and the destroyers of men. His whole life was one continued scene of exactions, murders, and unspeakable cruelties. Yet this wretch, who disgraced the character of a man, was esteemed a saint : he was continually prostrating himself on the earth, to offer up his petitions to Mahomet, and perpetually exercising acts of wanton cruelty on his miserable slaves and subjects. By his four wives, and many thousand women he kept in his seraglio, he is said to have had seven hundred sons able to mount a horse ; but the number of his daughters is unknown*.

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* It is believed, that in all countries where polygamy and concubinage is allowed, there is a greater number of f

No person can view this beautiful country, or reflect on the advantages of its climate, without regretting, that it should be subject to a government which is so inimical to industry and improvement, and so degrading to the human race. But with all its disadvantages, such is the fertility of the soil, that nature, in a great measure, compensates for the want of application. The country produces amazing quantities of wheat, barley, pulse, hemp, and flax; and they reap thrice between May and September.

The chief commodities exported from thence, are tin, copper, hides, wool, cordovans, dates, honey, wax, raisins, olives, almonds, gum-arabic, gum-sandarac, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, indigo, and beautiful mats.

Fez may be considered as the emporium of the empire of Morocco, and from thence the caravans set out to Mecca and Medina, and likewise to Guinea every year.

Having dispatched the business of the embassy, a little before sun-set on the 27th of July, we left Mequinez, carrying with us the articles of peace, signed by the emperor, and about three hundred liberated captives. About nineteen had embraced the Mahometan faith, and of course they were doomed to remain behind. We were informed, at the time of our arrival, that there were about one thousand one hundred Christian slaves in the empire, of whom four hundred were Spaniards, one hundred and sixty-five Portuguese, one hundred and fifty-two

than males born, even beyond the usual proportion in Christian countries. Is not this fact favourable to the hypothesis of Buffon?

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French, sixty-nine Dutch, and twenty-five Genoese. Some of all these different nations had become renegadoes, and thereby forfeited all hope of ever being redeemed. How hard is the alternative! To escape the severities of slavery, they were probably tempted to renounce their religion; yet, by this act, they were doomed to slavery for ever; for the best situation in Morocco deserves no other name.

Travelling back the same road we had come, we arrived at Tetuan on the 12th of August, and soon embarked with two hundred and ninety-six captives, four having died on the road.



Handwritten text, likely a list or index, with entries such as "1. ...", "2. ...", "3. ...", "4. ...", "5. ...", "6. ...", "7. ...", "8. ...", "9. ...", "10. ...", "11. ...", "12. ...", "13. ...", "14. ...", "15. ...", "16. ...", "17. ...", "18. ...", "19. ...", "20. ...", "21. ...", "22. ...", "23. ...", "24. ...", "25. ...", "26. ...", "27. ...", "28. ...", "29. ...", "30. ...", "31. ...", "32. ...", "33. ...", "34. ...", "35. ...", "36. ...", "37. ...", "38. ...", "39. ...", "40. ...", "41. ...", "42. ...", "43. ...", "44. ...", "45. ...", "46. ...", "47. ...", "48. ...", "49. ...", "50. ...", "51. ...", "52. ...", "53. ...", "54. ...", "55. ...", "56. ...", "57. ...", "58. ...", "59. ...", "60. ...", "61. ...", "62. ...", "63. ...", "64. ...", "65. ...", "66. ...", "67. ...", "68. ...", "69. ...", "70. ...", "71. ...", "72. ...", "73. ...", "74. ...", "75. ...", "76. ...", "77. ...", "78. ...", "79. ...", "80. ...", "81. ...", "82. ...", "83. ...", "84. ...", "85. ...", "86. ...", "87. ...", "88. ...", "89. ...", "90. ...", "91. ...", "92. ...", "93. ...", "94. ...", "95. ...", "96. ...", "97. ...", "98. ...", "99. ...", "100. ...".

TRAVELS OF
M. MAUPERTUIS,
OF THE
ROYAL'ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
AT
P A R I S.

MADE BY ORDER OF THE FRENCH KING, TO DETERMINE THE FIGURE OF THE EARTH AT THE POLAR CIRCLE.

MAUPERTUIS, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his age, was born in 1698, and in his youth followed the profession of arms; but this not suiting his taste, he devoted himself to science, and soon became so distinguished, that he was admitted into the French Academy when only twenty-five years of age. Soon after he became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

In 1736, he was placed at the head of the academicians at Paris, and in this situation he had the honour to be appointed to settle a dispute among astronomers, which gave rise to the following pages. To understand the nature of the difficult undertaking in which he was now engaged it should be premised, that some of the most eminent mathematicians maintained the earth

an oblate, the sentiment of a subject of discussion, the French king warmly patronised a scheme to terminate the controversy; and accordingly a number of academicians were appointed to measure the first degree of the meridian at the equator, and others beneath the polar circle. The former were accompanied by Don George Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa, whose voyage to the South America has already laid before our readers. The latter, conducted by Maupertuis; and who, with the same zeal, to do honour to their country, and to mankind, were to brave the meridian sun, and were to freeze beneath the polar circle.

After successfully accomplishing this business, the late Frederic invited Maupertuis to Berlin, and appointed him president and director of the academy at that place. This prince being at war with the emperor, Maupertuis, probably out of gratitude to his benefactor, attended him into the field, exposed himself with resolution, and was taken prisoner; but soon liberated.


After this he revisited his native country; but from a strange inquietude of spirit, and a temper too irritable for that of a philosopher, he could neither be satisfied to continue in France nor in Prussia, where he was much honoured and caressed, for any length of time together. A growing state of ill health, however, made him turn his thoughts to France, where he remained about two years, and afterwards retiring to Switzerland, he died at Basil in 1759, while on a visit to Bernoulli.

But to return. The company destined for the north, says Maupertius whose lively narrative we follow, was composed of four academicians, Clairault, Camus, Le Monnier, and myself. The Abbe Outhier and M. Celsius, the celebrated professor of astronomy at Upsal, assisted at all our operations, and their abilities and advice were of singular service to us.

No sooner was the vessel that carried us arrived at Stockholm, than we resolved, without delay to set out for the bottom of the Gulph of Bothnia, where we might determine which side of the gulph was proper for our operations, better than we could do by trusting to our charts. Nothing could retard us, neither the frightful stories they told us at Stockholm, nor the goodness of his Swedish majesty; who, notwithstanding the orders he had given in our behalf, told us, oftener than once, that it was not without a sensible concern, he saw us pursue so desperate an undertaking.

We arrived at Tornea time enough to see the sun perform his course for several days together without setting: a sight which strikes with wonder an inhabitant of the temperate zones, even though he knows it is what must necessarily happen in that climate.

We had flattered ourselves with the hopes of performing our operations upon the coast of the Gulph of Bothnia, where we should have the convenience of transporting ourselves and our instruments to the different stations by sea, and where the many advantageous points of view, from the islands in all our charts, seemed to promise success. But when we went with great impatience to view them, all our labour served only
cor



ter, that, at a small distance, the con-
earth must arise between them and
after several short voyages, in pursu-
first design of making use of these
were at last obliged to give it up.

We now resolved to endeavour to
operations upon the tops of the m
the northward of Tornea, though it a
to impossible. In the deserts of a cou
habitable, in that immense forest w
from Tornea to Cape Nord, we must
operations that are not easy, even w
venience is wanting. There were b
of penetrating into these deserts, be
we must prove; one, the sailing up a
cataracts; the other, crossing thick
deep marshes on foot: and, if we sh
to make our way into the country, w
the most painful marches, be obliged
up steep rocks, and to clear the tops o

s, interrupt the series of our triangles; or whether it would be possible to find upon the river a way by which they might be connected. But if we should surmount all these obstacles, we should have the labour of building observatories on the most northerly of the mountains; the trouble of carrying thither as numerous a collection of instruments as is, perhaps, to be seen in Europe, of making there the nicest astronomical observations: but we were so far from being deterred by these combined difficulties, that the prospect of conquering them filled us with pleasure.

We set out from Tornea on Friday the 6th of May, 1736, with a company of Finland soldiers, a good number of boats laden with instruments and provisions. We began our journey sailing up the great river, which rising in the most parts of Lapland, pursues its course till it falls into the Gulph of Bothnia; having first divided itself into two branches, that from the Isle of Wertzar, where is built a town of the same name, in the latitude of 65 deg. 51 min. From that day forward, our only habitation was the deck, and our time was spent on the summits of the mountains which we were to connect by triangles.

After a voyage of twelve hours, we landed in the evening at Korpikyla, a hamlet by the river-side, inhabited by Finlanders; and having some time travelled on foot across the forest, we arrived at the bottom of a steep mountain called Kallak, whose summit, which is a bare rock, we chose for our first station. Upon the river we had been tormented by great flies with green heads.

mid in the smoke of a great fire and being told, on enquiry, that they had themselves from the flies, we had recourse to the same method.

On the 8th of July, at one in the Camus and I left our company to reconnoitre the mountains to the We travelled up the river to a place called Avafaxa, where having cleared the trees, we caused a signal to be made. The signals were hollow cones, composed of many large trees stripped of the bark, so means they were white enough to be seen at ten or twelve leagues distance.

This being finished, we came down to Avafaxa, and embarking on the little river, which falls into the great river of this mountain, we directed our course to the nearest place we could find, that seemed to suit our purpose. It was a march of three hours.

of gown made of rein-deer skins, and to cover ourselves with branches of fir, and even whole trees; which rather stifled than defended us from these troublesome insects.

Having cut down all the wood on the top of Horrilakero, and built a signal, we returned by the same road to our boats, which we had drawn upon the bank. It is indeed no hard matter to drag along, or even to carry the boats used in the rivers of Lapland. A few thin fir boards compose the whole vessel, which is so extremely light and flexible, that its beating, with all the force of the stream, against the stones, which these rivers are full of, does it no manner of harm. It is terrible to those not accustomed to it, and astonishing even to those who are, to see one of these weak vessels drive down a cataract, in a torrent of foam and stones, sometimes raised aloft in the air, and the next moment lost in the deep. A bold Finlander steers it with a long oar, while his two companions row hard to save it from the pursuing waves that threaten every moment to overwhelm it. You may then see the whole keel by turns raised above water, and leaning only with one extremity on the top of a yielding billow. With such courage and address do these Finlanders pass the cataracts; but their art and skill in the management of their boats, upon other occasions, is no less remarkable; a tree, branches and all, commonly serves them both for mast and sail.

We now embarked again on the Tenglio, which brought us down into the river of Tornea on our return to Korpikyla. At four leagues from *Avalaxa* we left our boats, and after an hour's walk over the forest, reached the foot of Cuitaperi, &c.

steep mountain; its summit is a rock with moss, affording an extensive prospect round, and, to the south, taking in that of Bothnia: here we erected a signal, with which we could discover all the others we had raised. We then continued our course down the river, between Cuitaperi and Korpikyla, we found several frightful cataracts, where the Finlanders used to set their passengers ashore; but our extreme fatigue made us chuse rather to risk the passage in the boat, than to walk only a hundred paces. At last, on the evening of the 11th, we joined our friends on the top of Niwa, who had discovered several signals, but, from the continual fogs, we were unable to make any observations.

The fogs being at length dispersed by a north wind, we had such a view of our signals as to take their angles; and having finished our observations there, we set up a signal at Kakama and Pullingi, where having made our observations, we all set out for Avaf.

This mountain is seated on the bank of the river, fifteen leagues from Tornea. The ascent is difficult, lying through a wood that grows very thick half way up, where it is interrupted by slippery rocks, and afterwards continued to the top of the mountain, before we cut down the side of it as was necessary to open our prospect. The north-east side is a most frightful rocky precipice, where the falcons build their nests. Around it runs the Tenglio, by which it is encircled. From its summit, the prospect is the most beautiful that can be imagined; to the south it is unobscured, and discovers the course of the river to the sea: towards the east, the Tenglio makes

In its passage through several lakes; and the view is terminated on the north, at twelve or fifteen leagues distance, by a prodigious number of hills heaped one upon another. Upon this mountair we spent ten days, during which curiosity prompted the inhabitants to pay us frequent visits bringing us fish and sheep, and such indifferent fruits as are produced in the woods.

The day we left Avasaxa, we crossed the polar circle, and at three the next morning, which was the 31st of July, arrived at Turtula, a hamlet where they were cutting their little crop of barley and hay. After having travelled for some time in the woods, we embarked on a lake that brought us to the foot of Pullingi, the highest of all our mountains, and of exceeding difficult access, as well on account of its steepness, as the depth of the moss wherein we were obliged to fix our steps; we, however, reached the top at six in the morning. Our stay here, which was till the 6th of August, was no less disagreeable than the ascent had been painful. We had a whole wood of the largest trees to fell, and the flies attacked us with such fury, that our soldiers of the regiment of Westro-Bothnia, a body distinguished for their bravery even in Sweden, and hardened by the greatest fatigues, were obliged to wrap up their faces, or to smear them over with tar. These insects also poisoned our victuals; no sooner was a dish served, but it was quite covered over with them, while another swarm, with all the rapaciousness of birds of prey, was fluttering round to carry off some pieces of a sheep that was dressing for us.

On the 6th of August we left this mountain to go to Pello, where we arrived the same.

after having forced our way up for Pello is a village inhabited by a few in its neighbourhood is Kittis, the our mountains, where was one of our we were going up, we discovered a c of pure water, that resists the keenest when we returned to Pello about the ter, while the sea at the bottom of and all the rivers, were frozen as hard we found this spring running as in I had the good fortune to make our soon after our arrival, and the next Turtula.

For a month past we had been in the deserts, or rather, of the mount the earth or rocks, spread with the deer, had been our beds; and our food fish, brought us by the Finlanders, ourselves had caught, and berries of that grew in the woods.

I left Turtula, in company with M and Celsius, to cross the forest, and nal erected at Niemi: and a frightf was. We set out on foot, and walked to a brook, where we embarked in boats. But they passed with such a tween the stones, that we were obliged to get out of them, and leap from to another. The brook brought us full of little yellowish grains, of the millet, that the whole water was with them. I took them to be the some insect, and was tempted to say insect must be some kind of those tormented us; for I could think of cics of animals whose numbers

the quantity of grains that covered this large body of water. From the extremity of this lake we had to walk to another of very clear water. Here we found a boat, and putting our quadrant on board, resolved to follow it along the side of the lake on foot : but the wood was so thick, that we were forced to cut our way through it, and were entangled at every step by the depth of the moss, and the fallen fir-trees that lay across our way.

In all these woods there are almost as many trees fallen as standing; for the soil, after it has reared them to a certain height, can no longer furnish the proper nourishment; nor is it deep enough to allow them to take firm root, whence the least blast of wind oversets them; and in all these woods nothing is to be seen but firs and birches blown down. Time reduces the wood of the latter to dust, without affecting the bark; and one is surprised to find pretty large trees, that crumble upon the slightest touch. This probably gave the Swedes the hint of covering their houses with this bark; and, indeed, nothing could be imagined fitter for the purpose. In some provinces they cover the bark with earth, and form upon the roof a kind of garden, such as are to be seen upon the houses of Upsal. In Westro-Bothnia, the bark is bound with fir-poles that hang down on either side of the roof.

Our woods had, therefore, the aspect of the ruins of woods, whose trees are mostly perished; and it was through one of the most horrid of these that we now passed, with twelve soldiers who carried our baggage. Having, at length, reached *third lake*, which was very large, and the *fire water* imaginable, we put our instruments

in romance. On one hand you see trees rise from a plain, smooth and walks of a garden, and at such easy neither to embarrass the walks, nor of the lake that washes the foot of the. On the other, you have apartments sizes, that seem cut by art in the rock want only a regular roof to complete rocks themselves are so pendicular, so smooth, that you would take the walls of an unfinished palace, rather than work of nature.

From this height we saw those from the lake, which the people of call Haltios, and deem the guardian the mountains. We had been fright stories of bears haunting this place, but Indeed, it seemed rather a place of reries and genii, than for those savage a

Having completed our observations Niemi, repassed the three lakes, and

rust, and the next day went to Osfer-Tornea, where our whole company was now assembled.

But afterwards going up to Avasaxa, to take the angles that must connect the base, which we had fixed on the bank of the river with our triangles, we saw Horrilakero all in flames. This is an accident not uncommon in these woods, where there is no living during the summer without smoke, and where the moss and firs are so combustible, that a fire once kindled will spread over some thousand acres; and the smoke of these fires have sometimes retarded our observations as much as the thickness of the air. As this fire on Horrilakero had been, doubtless, occasioned by our not taking sufficient care to extinguish those we had kindled there, we dispatched thirty men to cut off its communication with the neighbouring woods: but, three days after, when we had finished our observations at Avasaxa, Horrilakero was still burning; we saw it involved in a cloud of smoke, and the flames, which had made their way downwards, all the forest below.

By the 9th of September, when we had passed sixty-three days in these deserts, we had finished as complete a set of triangles as we could have wished for; and an undertaking, begun in a manner at random, without knowing whether it was at all practicable, had turned out so much better than expectation, that it looked as if the placing of these mountains had been at our disposal. We had built two observatories upon Kittis, in the one was a quadrant of two feet radius, a clock of Mr. Graham's, and an instrument which we owed to the same gentleman, consisting of a telescope, moveable about an horizontal axis which was to determine the direction of or

novelty of the sight, came down from the surrounding mountains. We separated into two groups, each of which carried four rods of fir, each six feet long.

I will say nothing of the fatigues and dangers of the operation. Judge what it must be to walk in two feet deep, with heavy poles in our hands, which we were obliged to be continually down on the snow, and lifting again; in a cold extreme, that whenever we would taste a little brandy, the only thing that could be kept liquid, our tongues and lips froze to the cup, and came off bloody; in a cold that congealed the fingers of us, and threatened us with still more fatal accidents. While the extremities of our bodies were thus freezing, the rest, through excessive toil, was bathed in sweat. Brandy did not quench our thirst; we were obliged to have recourse to deep wells dug through the ice, which were shut almost as soon as opened, and through which the water could scarcely be conveyed frozen to our lips; thus were we forced to run hazard of the dangerous contrast which ice might produce in our heated bodies.

Our work, however, advanced apace; for six days labour brought it to within about five hundred toises, where we had not been able to plant stakes soon enough: three of the gentlemen, therefore, undertook this office, while the Abbé Bérnier and I went upon a pretty extraordinary venture. We had last summer omitted an observation of small moment: this was taking the height of an object that we made use of in measuring on the top of Avasaxa; and to perform this I undertook to go with a quadrant to the top of the mountain, so scrupulously careful were we

made all possible haste back to Tornea, to secure ourselves in the best manner we were able from the increasing severity of the season. The town of Tornea, at our arrival on the 30th of December, had really a most frightful aspect. Its little houses were buried to the tops in snow, which, had there been any day-light, must have effectually shut it out. But the snow continually falling, or ready to fall, for the most part hid the sun the few moments he might have appeared at mid-day.

In the month of January the cold was increased to that extremity, that Mr. Reaumur's mercurial thermometers, which at Paris, in the great frost of 1709, it was thought strange to see fall to 14 deg. below the freezing point, were now got down to 37. The spirit of wine in the others was frozen. If we opened the door of a warm room, the external air instantly converted all the vapour in it into snow, whirling it round in white vortexes. If we went abroad, we felt as if the air were tearing our breasts in pieces; and the cracking of the wood, of which the houses are built, as it split by the violence of the frost, continually alarmed us with an increase of cold. The solitude of the streets was as great as if the people had been all dead: and in this country you may often see people who have lost an arm or leg by the frost. The cold, which is always very great, sometimes increases by such violent and sudden fits, as are almost infallibly fatal to those who are so unhappy as to be exposed to it; and sometimes there rise sudden tempests of snow that are still more dangerous. The winds seem to blow from all quarters at once, and drive about the snow with such fury, that all the roads are in a moment rendered invisible.

Dread

Dreadful is the situation of a person surprised in the fields by such a storm: his knowledge of the country, and even the mark he may have taken by the trees, cannot avail him; he is blinded by the snow, and if he attempts to find his way home, is generally lost. In short, during the whole winter, the cold was so excessive, that on the 7th of April, at five in the morning, the thermometer was fallen to twenty divisions below the point of freezing, though every afternoon it rose two or three divisions above it: a difference in the height not much less than that which the greatest heat and cold felt at Paris usually produce in that instrument. Thus, in the space of twenty-four hours, we had all the variety felt in the temperate zones in the compass of a whole year.

But though in this climate the earth is thus horrible, the heavens present the most beautiful prospects. The short days are no sooner closed, than fires of a thousand colours and figures light up the sky, as if designed to compensate for the absence of the sun in this season. These fires have not here, as in the more southerly climates, any constant situation. Though a luminous arch is often seen fixed towards the north, they seem more frequently to possess the whole extent of the hemisphere. Sometimes they begin in the form of a great scarf of bright light, with its extremities upon the horizon, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing-net, glides swiftly up the sky; preserving in this motion a direction nearly perpendicular to the meridian; and most commonly after those preludes, all the lights unite at the zenith, and form the top of a kind of crown. Arcs, like those seen in France towards the north, are here frequently situated towards the south.

summits almost joined at the zenith one and the other have frequently electric arcs beyond it. Their tops are all in the direction of the meridian, though with a declination to the west; which I did not find constant, and which is sometimes so great, that it would be endless to mention all the various figures these meteors assume, and the various motions with which they are agitated. The most commonly like that of a plume waved in the air, and the different degrees of light gives them the appearance of streamers of changeable taffeta. I saw one line a part of the sky with scarlet.

On the 18th of December I saw a phenomenon of this kind, that, in the midst of clouds to which I was now every day accustomed my admiration. To the south of the sky appeared tinged with so livid a light, that the whole constellation of Orion looked as if it had been dipped in blood. This light,

them armies engaged, fiery chariots, and a thousand other prodigies.

During the winter we repeated many of our observations and calculations, and found the most evident proofs of the earth's being considerably flattened at the poles. Mean time the sun came nearer, or rather no more quitted us. It was now May, when it was curious enough to see that great luminary enlighten for so long a time a whole horizon of ice, and to see summer in the heavens, while winter still kept possession of the earth. We were in the morning of that long day of several months; yet the sun, with all his power, wrought no change either upon the ice or snows.

On the 6th of May it began to rain, and some water appeared on the ice of the river. At noon a little snow melted, but in the evening winter resumed his rights. At length, on the 10th, the earth which had been so long hid, began to appear; some high points that were exposed to the sun shewed themselves, as the tops of the mountains did after the deluge, and all the fowls of the country returned.

At the beginning of June, winter yielding up the earth and sea, we prepared for our departure back to Stockholm, and on the 9th some of us set out by land and others by sea. But the sequel of our adventures, and our shipwreck in the Gulph of Bothnia, says our author, belong not to the present subject.

The result of the experiments made in this laborious undertaking, settled the disputed point; and astronomers have still reason to be grateful to the memory of Maupertuis and his associates.









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